BEST FOR HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,521—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 2nd Nov.
BV.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	9th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
BV.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
R.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	15th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersman	3,942	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1895

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AZAMOR," 3,086 Tons, Captain NICHOLIS, will SAIL on or about the 2nd Nov. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Continental Ports and Cities.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 31st October, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 31st October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 2nd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ADEN AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 9th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
'CITY OF EDINBURGH.'	3,250	Wm. Frame.	About 6th Nov.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.
Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
Apply to
FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex S. S. "AJMIR," wrecked off Satpattee, are hereby informed that all the CARGO that could be RECOVERED from the wreck has been brought down to Bombay and is lying at the Carnac Bunder. The owners of such CARGO are, therefore, requested to sign the average bonds at the Office of the undersigned at Elphinstone Circle, and take DELIVERY of the CARGO without delay, otherwise they will be held responsible for all Godown Rent, Hamallage, &c., incurred in respect thereof.
હાજી કાશમ જુશબ,
i. e. HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.
Bombay, 23th October, 1895.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote special and advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS, which may be learned on application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE
AT
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Fast Dye. Sizes: 9 and 9½. As. 10 per pair.
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"Sanitary Dye;" good value. Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, and 10. As. 15 per pair.
QUALITY C—
"Sanitary Dye;" a reliable stocking. Sizes: 9 and 9½, Re. 1-4 per pair.
QUALITY D—
"Sanitary Dye;" a good wearing and serviceable stocking. Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½, and 10, Re. 1-12 per pair.
QUALITY E—
"Diamond Dye" Cotton Hose. Size: 8½, 9, 9½, and 10. Rs. 2-4.
SHOT THREAD STOCKINGS.
These are quite a novelty in Ladies' Stockings; the make is Tan Lisle Thread with different coloured ground work, only showing to advantage when the Stocking is worn in tan, shot with red, blue, pink, cerise, etc. In 9 and 9½ in. foot, Rs. 2-14 per pair.
In Black Shot, with gold, cardinal, blue, and white. Sizes: 9 and 9½, Rs. 2-14 per pair.
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
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MARCKS & Co., Ld., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with
STEEL FRAMES
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METAL WREST PLANKS,
for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.
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EXTRA SOFT, SATIN FACE, SUPERB POLISH, VERY DURABLE.
OXFORD SHOES..... Rs. 13 2
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
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GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.

IT is proposed to celebrate the Festival of SAINT ANDREW by a DINNER in the Town Hall, and Scotchmen interested are invited to attend a Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, this afternoon, the 31st instant, at 5-30 P.M., for the purpose of forming a Committee.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
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"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

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£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

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Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NOTICES.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
LUBRICATING MINERAL OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 16th November, 1895, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1896.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 18th October, 1895.

TO
RAILWAY ENGINEERS
AND
BRICK BURNERS.

BULL'S PATENT

Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.

Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from

GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5, Hare Street, Calcutta.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
„ ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... „ 3 0 „

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz
"For India" „ Rs. 79 „ Rs. 42 „
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—23, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

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All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
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FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Coughs, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

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*Signature*_____

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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IS OPEN TO RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS AND ALL PRECIOUS STONES. HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN, AND IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC CASH OFFERS WILL BE MADE.

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PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

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Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating permature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. R. SHEPHERD.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS,
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	16,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10 p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,375
Albert (Ginning Co)	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhavnagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	3,500	500	90	1,050
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	45
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	200	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Ahmadpura Chhotan G. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	53	190
Meramtila	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	355
Mumbai M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	480
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	500	500	500	30	535
Shed and Pun-jab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16	200
Vulkart	—	1,000	1	12 dvd Rs65	1,050xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	670
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Ballary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	571	00	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay Unit-ed	900	1,000	1,000	35	800xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay Na-tional Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,550
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Doonaugh Mills	600	500	500	25	690
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	715
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	470
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	30	7.0
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Iado-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	690
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	20	375
Kamdeiah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	740
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Kuntoo Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leocoid	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzburga)	3,400	500	500	15 per ct	...
Manockjee Mpetit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,380
Manockjee Petit	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,235 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	282½
Sun Mills, L	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	290
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	dvdRs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	553
Venishunker Lakhmidas Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	35	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	300
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	375
Back Bay Hatha	800	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	300	5,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,469
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,200	500	500	5 pr. ct.	320
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	5,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	92
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co	1,500	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs11	271

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,500
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	17-15 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	28 ,,
Pakka Bar Gold, old	,,	27-10 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	27-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-10
Sovereigns	,,	17-14
Do, Dragon	,,	17-11
Silver T	,,	96
Do, 17½	,,	96-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Moshtari left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Maria Teresa entered and the steamer Khedive left the dock yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.—With effect from to-morrow and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three and annas nine and a-half; rupees seven and annas two per word, *via* Teheran or Suez; five annas a word less *via* Turkey; two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued, and are to be acted on from date of receipt.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG PARSEE.—Maneckji Ruttonji Shroff, a Parsee, aged thirty, residing at Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, was, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, found dead by a policeman on the Mahalaxmee Flats. The deceased, who was a speculator in Government Papers, is said to have committed suicide by taking poison, in consequence of his having been involved in pecuniary difficulties. By order of the coroner, his body was brought, last night, at 9 o'clock, to his house, at Fort, where an inquest will be held this morning.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Goozeri Bazaar, Byculla, touching the death of Bapoo Raghoo, aged thirty, lately a labourer, employed at the Sirdar's Carbolic Acid Gas Works, at Mazagon. On the 18th instant a hot-water pipe burst, scalding deceased and four other labourers. Bapoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, but his wife would not allow him to be detained under treatment, and took him home, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of death from burns was returned by the jury.

ROBBING A BARRISTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Rahimankhan Imamkhan, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-two, lately a servant in the service of Mr. Mir Sarfrazalli, barrister-at-law, residing at Warden Road, Mahalaxmee, stood charged, at the instance of Inspector Barrett, with stealing gold ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,200, the property of his master. The magistrate after recording some further evidence sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH CAUSED BY AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Mahomedan woman, named Coolsum, aged fifty. Decessed had been suffering from an ulcer on her left foot, and a friend advised her to take opium. Accordingly she took a little quantity of the drug everyday, but on Monday she overdosed herself with the result that she became unconscious, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed yesterday. The verdict was that deceased died from an overdose of opium which she inadvertently administered to herself.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Shaik Ismail Shaik Cassum and Fakeer Mahomed, both Mahomedans of noted character, were, yesterday, charged by Inspector Power, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing highway robbery on the person of one Shaik Abdul Kareem, a boiler-maker, and of a chatty of milk from the shop of a woman, named Jahurine, at Temker Street. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, complainant, Shaik Abdul, was going along the Mazagon Road, when the first accused met him, and asked him for some money for a drink. Complainant refused the demand, whereupon accused No. 1 caught hold of his coat, and No. 2 put his hand into complainant's pocket, and forcibly removed Rs. 2, and both absconded. They then went to a milk-shop at Temker Street, where No. 1 picked up a chatty of milk from the shop, and having drank some of its contents, gave the rest to his companion to drink, which he did. When the shop-keeper demanded money for the milk they threatened to strike her with their sticks. The police in the meantime came upon the scene, and arrested both men. The magistrate sentenced both the accused to an accumulated term of six and seven months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Sadoo Noormahomed, aged six, son of a bumboatwalla, residing at Kolsa Moholla, near Pydhownie. On Tuesday afternoon, deceased was playing on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, when a labour-cart, loaded with bags of garlick, and driven by Dhondoo Tookaram, came from Pydhownie to the Bhendy Bazaar Main Road, where the driver, instead of going to the left side, cut across to the right side, and seeing the lad in front of the cart, shouted out to him and tried to pull up, but, owing to the incline on the road, the bullocks rushed up and knocked the boy down on his face. One of the wheels passed over his back, rendering him unconscious. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few minutes after admission. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to rupture of the lungs, the result of having been run over by a bullock cart. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the medical evidence. Inspector Noel then arrested the cart-driver for plying his conveyance without a license, and for driving it on the wrong side of the road, but released him on bail to appear before a magistrate.

POSSESSING FIFTEEN HUNDRED RUPEES.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, further heard the case in which Nawab Ali Kadam Ali and Safdarali Khodabux were charged with having in their possession a thousand-rupee note of the Calcutta circle and Rs. 514, suspected to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to give a satisfactory account of it. Superintendent Grennan, with Inspector Stanford and Subedar Roshan Ali, led evidence for the prosecution; while Mr. Brown, solicitor, and Nawabzadah Nasrulla Khan, barrister-at-law, defended the first and second accused, respectively. At first the accused were brought up under section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, but afterwards the charge was altered to one under section 35 of the Police Act. The case for the prosecution was that the accused were supposed to have obtained the money in Northern India by illegal means, and the amount named in the charge formed part of the Rs. 3,000 they had succeeded in obtaining there. In Agra the accused were punished for an offence in connection with the money. They were arrested while attempting to cash the notes last month, in a grain-dealer and a goldsmith's shops. The police obtained several remands, but did not succeed in getting direct evidence to show that the money in question formed part of the stolen property. On behalf of the first accused Mr. Brown called the court's attention to the fact that his client acted boldly like an honest man, and readily wrote his name, address, and other particulars, when asked by one of the witnesses. He was a trader and a man of means, and one likely to possess Rs. 1,500. The sections under which the accused were charged did not apply to the present case. Nawabzadah Nasrulla also, on behalf of the second accused, said that as no charge had been brought home to his client, he should be discharged. His Worship in considering all the circumstances of the case, discharged both the men.

THE VISIT OF SIR GEORGE WHITE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

THE following is the programme of inspections by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India during his forthcoming visit to Bombay.

7th November, 5 p.m.:—His Excellency expected to arrive by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer. A guard-of-honour, Heads of Departments and Officers Commanding Corps will attend at the Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m. Sir George White will reside at the Cooperage during his stay in Bombay.

8th November, 7-45 a.m.:—Review of all troops in Garrison on General Parade Ground. After parade his Excellency will visit the Marine and Bori Bunder Lines, also the Native Hospitals. 4-35 a. m.:—His Excellency will inspect Mahalaxmi and Malabar Points, North and South Forts, also proposed fighting Station on Cumballa Hill.

9th November:—Sir George White will inspect the Harbour Defences, viz:—Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyester Rock, and Colaba North and South Forts. Breakfast at Colaba. Inspection Connaught Club, Station Hospital, site for New Station Hospital, Royal Artillery, and British Infantry Barracks and Afghan Memorial Church.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

BY virtue of a requisition signed by certain shareholders of the Goculdass Callianji Barsi and Ahmednagar Cotton Press Companies, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Barsi Company was held, yesterday afternoon, in No. 19, Church Gate Street, Mr. Dwarkadas Haridas presiding. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla, solicitor for Messrs. Goculdas Callianji and Company, agents of the company, cautioned the shareholders against going into unnecessary litigation by removing his clients from office without proof of any fraud, and thereby incurring the risk of paying heavy damages. Resolutions were, however, carried by a majority removing Messrs. Goculdas Callianji and Company from the agency, and appointing Messrs. Hirji Oomersee and Company thereby on a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the company, and such office allowance as might be agreed upon. Certain vacancies in the board of directors were filled up, and the directors were authorised to raise loans of money from the new agents at 6 per cent. on the mortgage of the company's property for the purpose of paying off existing debts. The board of directors was empowered to execute an agreement with the agents, and to fix the seal of the company to the mortgage and to the agreement. An amendment was moved for continuing the management of the company by the board of directors without appointing new agents, but was rejected by a majority. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Bahadurji offering to lend the necessary sums of money to the company at the reduced rate of interest, *viz.*, 5 per cent. and a-half, but it also failed to pass. A third amendment was moved respecting an offer made by Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Bahadurji to work the agency at reduced commission, *viz.*, at 4 per cent on the gross receipts, but it was rejected by a majority. A vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

The Ahmednagar Press Company meeting was convened at the same place, and Mr. Mooljii Shamji was voted to the chair. Mr. Neemuchwalla having cautioned the shareholders against passing resolutions, which, he said, were diametrically opposed to the spirit of the memorandum of association, and to the agreement entered into by the company with his clients, who were the present agents of the company the meeting adopted resolutions similar to those passed at the above meeting, after having rejected similar amendments, the only material point of difference being that Messrs. Vallabhdas Dyal and Company were appointed agents of the company in the place of Messrs. Goculdas Callianjee and Company.

THE MUDUNPOORA MURDER.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Muradan Rowhan, a native of Benares, residing in a chawl at Mudunpoora, was charged by Superintendent Briscoe with committing murder of his wife, Kunan, aged 22, on the morning of the 18th September last. Mr. Ackworth, solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown. Rukhmi, examined by Mr. Ackworth, deposed that she lived in Mudunpoora. She knew the accused, who was living in her neighbourhoods in the same chawl. The murder took place nine days after he came to live there. She knew the murdered woman, who was living with the accused. One afternoon witness was called by deceased in her room, and asked to look for a man who would keep her. At that time accused brought a cup of tea, and both of them drank. Witness, who had no conversation with the husband of the deceased, then left. She did not know where the accused and the deceased came to live there from. —Examined by the court, the witness said she did not see the accused and the deceased quarrelling. She saw deceased last time, when one Latiff was there.—Mahomed Yoosuf said his brother had taken a contract of the rent of the chawl, No. 64, at Ripon Road, and collected the rent. Accused came to him on the 30th August to get a room on the ground floor. The rent was two rupees, and he paid one rupee in advance. On the same evening accused and the deceased woman went to live there. Witness asked accused for the remaining rupee several times, but he put him off. He had written a letter for the accused to be sent to his native country. He viewed the body of deceased before the coroner's inquest. He could not identify it. On the morning of the day the body was found he had been to the room of accused to ask for the rupee, but the door was locked. Again he went at 12 noon, but the room was still locked. He looked in from the opening of the door, and he saw something like bundle. He reported the matter to the police, who forced open the door, and found the body of the deceased lying in the room with her throat cut.

After recording the evidence of Govind Kooma, the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. A. COATES, 71st Field Battery, has qualified in ballooning.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT C. E. ST. J. HARRIS, 5th Lancers, has been transferred to the 16th Lancers.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT G. W. P. HASLAM, Royal Irish Regiment, has been removed to the 2nd Battalion.

MAJOR SIR R. A. W. COLLETON, Bart, Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed Commandant of the Pachmarhi Depot.

CAPTAIN H. W. D. DENNE, Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, vice Major the Hon'ble A. U. Roche, tour expired.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—19th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant W. J. Windsor to be Quartermaster, and Lieutenant R. G. Macpherson to be Adjutant. 28th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Porter to be Commandant, vice Prendergast, vacated. 2nd Sikhs—Lieutenant R. S. Phillips to be permanent Wing Officer. 3rd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant S. W. King, from 17th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant. 28th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant F. M. Lane to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant J. G. Greig, North Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE following postings have been approved:—Manchester Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Ridley and Second-Lieutenant J. H. M. Jebb, to the 2nd Battalion. Royal Sussex Regiment—Captain R. A. Kane, to the 2nd Battalion. Highland Light Infantry—Second-Lieutenants P. Balfour and A. W. D. Gaussen, to the 2nd Battalion. Royal West Kent Regiment—Second-Lieutenant V. E. Muspratt, to the 1st Battalion. Hampshire Regiment—Second-Lieutenant A. T. Beakwith, to the 1st Battalion. Oxford Light Infantry—Brevet-Major A. B. Thurston, to the 2nd Battalion. Royal Irish Regiment—Captain R. G. S. L. Moriarty, to the 2nd Battalion.

ST. KATHARINE'S, POONA.

THE Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, in charge of St. Mary's High School, Poona, contemplate opening a new Boarding House in connection with the School for the daughters of Officers and Civilians, who may be prevented by the prevailing rates of exchange from sending their daughters to Europe for their education. The School is to be started in Poona with the hope of eventually establishing it in a Hill Station. The new house will be called "St. Katharine's." The education given there will be strictly on the principles of the Church of England. Pupils residing at St. Katharine's will attend the High School Classes at St. Mary's School. For meals, recreation, and all purposes but those of actual classwork, St. Katharine's will form, practically, a distinct School, with its own Head Mistress and Assistants and its own social organization. Parents or guardians, who may desire to enter pupils for St. Katharine's, will be supplied with forms of application and all necessary information, on application to the Sister-in-charge of St. Mary's High School, Poona.

AN Italian newspaper gives an account of an amusing law suit which has taken place lately in a Russian city in which German is the prevailing language. One man sued another to recover the sum of fifty roubles, the debtor having faithfully promised to return the money on "St. Henry's Day." But having failed to do so for a long time, the lender discovered that the Russian Orthodox Church includes no such saint as St. Henry, and the judge before whom the case was tried was much puzzled as to what verdict he should give. Happily the idea occurred to him that, saint or no saint, All Saints Day included even the most doubtful, so he gave judgment that the fifty roubles should be returned next All Saints' Day.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 18, Harrington Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. JUSTICE BADROODIN TYABJEE.

THE possible displacement of Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabjee by an English barrister of Allahabad led the native papers to indulge in dark forebodings in connection with the feeling of disappointment and indignation which was said to have been created throughout the entire native community. The Conservatives were brought in for their share of obloquy, and it was said that their decision against Mr. Justice Badroodin was one more emphatic testimony to the retrograde and even mischievous policy which was certain to gain ascendancy during their regime. Lord Salisbury was told that the step taken by his Government was highly injudicious and unjustifiable. The clouds that gathered on the horizon of our native contemporaries will have been scattered now that Mr. Justice Badroodin has been confirmed in his seat on the Bench.

THE CONVICT FONSECA.

Several of the vernacular papers advocate a merciful consideration of the circumstances underlying Fonseca's case; and are of opinion that his petition deserves the attention of Government. The whole case rests upon circumstantial evidence which is certainly not free from an admixture of doubt. "If a man is proved to have committed a cold-blooded murder beyond the shadow of doubt," says the "Gujerati," it would be maudlin sympathy to support his appeal for mercy. But in a case depending wholly on circumstantial evidence in which the evidence of both Mrs. Duarte and Fonseca's peon are not above suspicion, we think it is not a safe thing to execute a sentence that is past recall. The Bombay Government, we understand, have had recently to exercise their prerogative of mercy in favour of five or six prisoners from Dhanduka who had been transported for life on conviction for murder. Since then, evidence has, it is said, been brought to the notice of Government which proves their innocence. The judicial machinery has, after all, its inevitable human imperfection. The capital sentence is a relic of barbarism and should be inflicted in the "clearest" instances of brutal murder. The judge, the jury and the police have done their duty in the present case. But that does not prevent Government from giving effect to considerations which perhaps did not fall within the cognizance of the presiding judge."

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' DRAFT BILL.

The "Gujerati" which, with some other native journals, has been assiduous in exposing the defects in the Bill, is glad the Pleaders Association of this city has forwarded a representation to Government more or less on the lines on which its own criticism has been based. They object to the legislation both in respect of the principle on which it is founded and of the provisions it enacts. Sir Michael Westropp successfully opposed the extension of Act 18 of 1879 to this Presidency, and the Association point out that no such change has taken place in the character of the profession as cannot be dealt with by the judiciary and which, therefore, calls for special legislative interference.

THE TORIES AND INDIA'S MISFORTUNE.

The return to place and power of the Tories, in combination with the Whigs, is, in the opinion of most of the native journals, a distinct misfortune of India. "The leopard never changes its skin. Neither the Tory Party," says the "Kaiser-i-Hind." "Its principles are principles of chaos—those which go to darken counsel. Their confidential mandate to the Great Mogul at Calcutta is to keep the country quiet and let them under no circumstances hear of mass grievances or mass agitation. These should be repressed by a policy of unmitigated despotism. In fact the standing order is to retard progress and restrain liberty. Thus Repression and Retrogression must be slowly witnessed. As to matters of Retrogression, the principal aim and object is to take every possible means, as occasion may offer, to deprive our highest judicial tribunals of their power and independence. They must be shorn of these in order to degrade them into mere departments of the State."

THE POONA SQUABBLES AND THE CONGRESS.

Some of the vernacular papers are of opinion that the squabbles in Poona about the holding of the Social Conference in the Congress camp have embarrassed the whole Presidency. The doings of the Poona people are held to be sufficiently alarming to harm the Congress. The "Gujerati" remarks that "the question that is everywhere being asked is which is the responsible authority or Committee which the subscribers to the Congress Fund are to recognize. The time for holding the Congress session is fast approaching. No President has yet been selected. The work of collecting subscriptions has been considerably hampered by disgraceful dissensions among the Poona Congressmen. The present state of things cannot long be allowed to continue. A solution of the present difficulties will, we believe, be found out in a short time. In the meanwhile the safest course for the well-wishers of the Congress is the mofussil would be to go on collecting subscriptions, but not to pay them to any Committee in Poona till all the looming clouds have melted away, and a definite course authoritatively declared." The "Subodha Prakash" observes:—"Some of the Poona patriots have been during the last few days gathering round them the very mob of the city to raise up a cry that the Social Conference should not hold its sittings in the Congress pavilion in December. We are sure that the general sense of people in other parts of the Deccan and throughout India will be able to rightly value such miserable attempts at mischief. Whatever opinion one may have about the work of the Social Conference and its usefulness in the past or for the future it must strike every one as the outcome of extremely petty meanness when it is proposed to deny to the members of the Social Conference the right of common hospitality at the hands of the Congress people. The "Subdha Patrika" writes: "Some people in Poona evidently require to be told that the Peishwas have ceased to rule in their city. The combination of imprudence and rowdyism which passed for a public meeting last Monday hardly needs to be repeated to warn the leaders of the Congress that Poona is about the last place in the country where it can meet at any time with any chance of a peaceful and orderly session." The "Indian Spectator" states: The Poona re-actionaries seem to be of opinion that ignorance is bliss. They do not wish so much as to hear what the social reformers have to say. The have met, and declared social reform to be un-national and opposed to the Hindu religion. Do they think they have done a service either to their 'nation' or their Hinduism by such a declaration? We should like to know what is 'national' or 'Hindu'. Is indulging in Western drinks 'national' or 'Hindu'? Is speaking Bombaiya language, studying the English literature, taking service under the British Government, 'national' or 'Hindu'?

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 22nd October:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated, 11th October, reporting that the budget allowance of Rs. 5,000 on renewal of gear for the Merewether Dry Dock is spent up to 30th September, 1895; that Rs. 3,000 of this was spent in April last on Greenheart caps and on shores and ropes; that there has been nearly twice the wear and tear of the gear owing to the number of vessels docked, many of them having very sharp keels, which completely smash up the keel blocks; forwarding a statement showing that 9 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of nearly 40,000 tons, which had sharp keels, were docked from 1st April to 30th September 1894, while this year between the same dates there have been 19 vessels of similar make, aggregating 72,000 tons: and requesting that a further sum of Rs. 5,000 may be sanctioned for the renewal of gear.

Resolution—Sanctioned against the surplus receipts realised to date.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th October, 1895, saying that, as the Ballard Pier has been thrown open for passenger traffic, it will be necessary, for the recovery of Port Trust and Town Duty fees, to maintain for day and night duty there an establishment of two clerks on Rs. 30 each per mensem and two peons at Rs. 10 each per mensem; but if it be in contemplation to close Mody Bay South (Stone Bunder) as a bunder for passenger traffic, the establishment stationed there at present can be transferred to Ballard Pier, and it will not then be necessary to entertain the additional staff now asked for. Submitted memo. to the Traffic Manager, dated 11th October, 1895. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th October, 1895, reporting that if the Ballard Pier is to be reserved for the landing of cabin baggage of passengers arriving by English Mail steamers only, it will not be necessary to provide a staff of clerks and peons to collect fees, as a clerk and peon can always be sent to the Pier for duty on such occasions; but if the Pier is to be open for all passenger traffic, then the entertainment of the proposed staff will be necessary, as specie in boxes, guns, musical and other instruments, etc., liable to Port Trust wharfage fees, together with such articles as grain, ghee, etc., brought by native passengers liable to Town Duty, will be landed at the pier.

Resolution—The proposal to entertain an establishment of two clerks and two peons at the Ballard Pier is sanctioned.

No fees should be levied on cabin baggage landed from the English Mail steamers. Reference should be made to the Collector of Customs on the subject of closing Stone Bunder to passengers traffic.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Oct. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 13th Oct. 1895.	For week ending 13th Oct. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 13th Oct 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	552	21	538
,, out of harbour	24	568	23	559
,, transported	10	326	14	365
,, attended to	1	37	2	43
,, warped	3	57	1	43

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH O

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

EXTRA allotments of 2 lakhs of Indian Council Bills on Calcutta were made yesterday at 1s. 1 7-8d., which is 1-32d higher than last Wednesday's regular allotment price, but the same as was obtained for the small extra sales made meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 5-8d.

The only changes in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were an advance of 3-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 31 1-8d. per oz.; and of 1-8 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62-3-16. Silver in New York was unchanged in value at 37½ cents per oz.; but demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¾ dollars. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £53½; Yellow metal was quoted at 4 9-16.

The Sheep Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, with heavy Bombay skins 1d. to 1½d. per lb. higher for heavy Bombay Skins; but lower to the same extent for light Madras. The number of Skins sold was 870,000 Skins out of the 940,000 offered.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,850,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate. Linseed was quoted at 35¾d. per 416 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. Tone of the market firm.

An advance of 3-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 23-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals, while 1-64d. lower for October deliveries, were 1-64d. to 1-16d. higher in other positions, the extreme quotations being 4·35 for this month's deliveries and 4 39-64d. for February-March. The market closed firm, all round; Sales 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians, Imports 21,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton advanced 3-16 cent per lb., to 8 7-8 cents; while January Futures were 13 points higher, at 8·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the present season's arrivals of the new crop, and those in the two previous years in the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts...	42,000	74,000	88,000
Three days' do.....	149,000	220,000	193,000
Since 1st September...	1,496,000	2,003,000	1,655,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady, and prices have advanced Rs. 2 per candy, all round. The Mills have bought only 100 bales of Bengal, at 205; while exporters have taken no ready Cottons; but they have contracted for 300 "Fine" now Bengal, for November delivery, at Rs. 210/11; and 200 for December, at Rs. 213; 200 "Good" Karanja, for January-February, at Rs. 238; 300 "Fine" Broach, for March, at Rs. 260; and 300 "Fine" Bhownugger, at Rs. 241 for April delivery.

WHEAT has been steady, and in moderate request for export. The price of *Delhi* had advanced 1 anna per cent. and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 4-2-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 " ... "	4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	3-15-6	"
Red Delhi ..... "	3-15-0	"
Hard Yellow ..... "	3-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	3-13-6	"
Hard Red..... "	3-5-0	"

SEEDS.—A large business for shippers' account has been reported to-day in this market, in which the feeling has been steady, and *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* Re. 1 per cwt. higher, the following being our closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,,	7-2-0 to ,, 7-3-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore ,,	6-12-0	"
Do Red ..... ,,	6-6-0 to ,, 6-7-0	"
Gingelly, White..... ,,	40-0-0 to ,, 41-0-0	per cody
Do. Hard ..... ,,	33-0-0 to ,, 39-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,398 bales.
Wheat	20,034 cwts.
Linseed.....	1,166 "
Rapeseed	4,961 "
Gingellyseed.....	8,000 "

FREIGHTS remain dull for near shipment, and lifeless for distant business; and we have no further transactions worth mentioning to report.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 29-32 to 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of Mercantile Bills being reported placed at 1s. 1 15-16d. for this year's delivery, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for 1896. For Bank Paper the inquiry has been very limited; and Calcutta coming very strong again, Bank Telegraphic was reported for near and forward transfer, at 1s. 1½d., the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	... 1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	... 1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	... 1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 Do.	... 1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Francs 3 Do.	... 1·46¾	"

Forward rates being called 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 31-32 to 1s. 2d. for three months' sight Credits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been firm for the settlement, and opened for cash at 108 9-16, but advanced to 108 11-16, at which the rate closed, 108 3-16 having been finally quoted for the 2nd December account.

SHARES.—There has been but little doing in this market to-day, with only a few changes in Mill Scrip, in which we note a decline of Rs. 40 in Khandeish, Rs. 20 in Framjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Central India, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit Mill Shares.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th October, 1895.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	2	21 p.m.	...	34
Suez.....	30	3	.. p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 30th October, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	23	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	33	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALW RAAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1895 on 1,973·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,000	2,01,000	4,000	3,16,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	120	3	189
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	18,56,169	27,53,916	88,560	46,98,645
Total for 16 weeks...	19,67,169	29,54,916	92,560	50,14,645
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,37,316	2,62,147	4,617	4,04,080
Per mile of Ry do.	82	153	3	241
Total to corresponding date do.	20,22,536	36,07,377	79,955	57,09,868

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 88,080
Ditto to date ..... " 6,95,223

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	83·9

QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART III. of this remarkable story will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday, November 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FERNANDES—DA ROCHA—October 30th, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Bombay, by the Very Rev. Canon M. Faria, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaun, Dr. C. Fernandes, eldest son of the late Mr. Bartholomew Fernandes, of Hounawar, to Miss Mary Rita Annalia Da Rocha, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Hippolyte Da Rocha, of Aldona, Goa.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROCK—October 6, at Umaris, the wife of W H Brock Mechanical Engineer, Umaria Colliery, of a daughter.

O'DONOVAN—October 19, at Allahabad, the wife of D O'Donovan, Traffic Department, E I R, of a son.

McLEOD—October 20, at Nagpore, the wife of Norman C McLeod, Forest Department, Bilaspur, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BALLIN—MICHAEL—October 23, at the Old Church, Mission Row, by the Rev H Gouldsmith, Herbert Asken-Ballin, to Esther Alice Michael.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.

As an act of special indulgence to an old and prominent member, the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its last meeting gave Dr. Blaney permission to continue, at the adjourned meeting on Monday next, a speech respecting the question of house-connections which had already occupied forty minutes. It seems that one or two members of the Corporation—who probably took care to be absent from Monday's meeting—amused themselves by telling Dr. Blaney that "he had no right to die and keep the secret of the history of the drainage to himself." Accordingly Dr. Blaney essayed to enter with wearisome wealth of detail into the whole history of the drainage of the city, and the President, doubtless bearing in mind the Doctor's past services to the city, allowed him to proceed without calling him to order for irrelevancy. It is true that Dr. Blaney has taken great interest in this question for many years, but the main factors in the question are so well known that it is very doubtful whether his historical disquisition thereon is likely to assist the Corporation in the slightest degree in arriving at a conclusion on the points raised in Mr. Mehta's notice of motion. That motion asks the Corporation to rescind a resolution passed thirteen years ago respecting payments for house-connections, in order that henceforth the liability for such payments may devolve upon the landlords themselves. The terms of the amendment which Dr. Blaney proposes to move after bequeathing to his fellow Corporators his "secret"—one which, it may be remarked, is very fully dealt with in the Municipal literature of the last two decades—have not yet been announced, but it will no doubt be on the lines of a motion which Dr. Blaney brought forward six months ago directing that the house-connections should be proceeded with at the cost of the Municipality. Although the motion referred to was withdrawn an amendment with the same object in view is certain to receive considerable support, for the landlord interest is very strongly represented on the Corporation, and is constantly asserting itself. Some of the members, who as a rule are unfailing in their support of "the leader of the Opposition," will in all probability cast in their lot against him on this occasion, and it may therefore be anticipated that even with the support of the European members Mr. Mehta will find it no easy matter to carry the day. One of the strongest arguments brought forward by Dr. Blaney and his supporters is that some house-owners are so poor as to be unable to bear the cost of the connections, and in support of this theory they can point to a petition received from house-owners in Parel declaring their inability to undertake so heavy an outlay. Mr. Mehta's motion, however, meets this objection by asking the Municipal Commissioner, on whom the responsibility for house-connections devolves under the Act, to show every legitimate consideration in the case of poor owners. It also requests him to see that "whenever it is arranged that the Municipality should do the work for the house-owner or other party responsible, every facility to deserving parties should be given in consonance with sections 491-500 of the Municipal Act." Those sections provide that the liability for house-connections can be spread over a number of years, and it is also within the discretion of the Municipality to wipe off the liability in certain special cases.

The principle underlying Mr. Mehta's motion is that the cost of connecting buildings with the sewers, should devolve upon the house-owners rather than upon the general body of rate-payers. While we are in cordial agreement with that principle, and hope that it may be affirmed at next Monday's meeting, we are not at all sure that the proposed method of carrying it into effect is the right one. The main ground on which we have before advocated a system of doing the work departmentally and defraying the cost by a very small increase in the house-tax spread over a number of years, is that a proper and complete execution of the work would thereby be ensured. Numerous rules as to the class and description of materials to be used have been drawn up and adopted by the Commissioner after consultation with the various heads of departments, but it is one thing to draw up an elaborate set of rules, and another thing to see that they are carried out. The great danger is that more or less successful attempts will be made to evade them, and for the sake of economy to substitute inferior connections, put in by incompetent workmen. Without subscribing to the dictum that "no drainage is better than bad drainage," it may be said that if defective workmanship is permitted in the construction of the connections their sanitary value will be considerably curtailed. We find that Dr. Weir expresses a similar opinion in his annual report, a document the value of which is only too likely to be lost sight of since it is entombed amongst the mass of dry-as-dust figures and statistics of which that bulky volume, the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner, is mainly composed. The remarks it contains on this aspect of the question are deserving of very careful consideration on the part of every member of the Corporation. Dr. Weir expresses his belief that if the connections between buildings and sewers either in Parel or in Colaba, or in any other district, are made by the owners "it will be months and it may be years before they are completed, and they will not be well made." Writing on the strength of a long and close experience, the Health Officer lays down the axiom—one in which we suppose the great majority of Municipal health officers both in this and other lands will concur,—"that it is an extremely difficult thing to have house-connections properly made by owners of property."

It may be said that this difficulty can be overcome by a system of Municipal supervision, but we have it on Dr. Weir's authority that in practical working supervision is of but little value. He expresses his doubts whether any Municipal oversight, however close, will secure good house-connections if the landlords do not take an interest in them. But belief in old methods is not easily eradicated in this country, and it is only too patent to everyone that the advancement of sanitation is the last thing in which generally speaking the owners of the chawls in which the poor live have "an interest." They are so stubbornly conservative as to believe that their pecuniary interests lie in an exactly opposite direction, and it may be taken for granted that if the work of supervision is delegated to petty subordinates—as must inevitably be the case when there are thirty thousand dwellings to be connected—many of these house-owners will seek to evade their responsibilities by methods which are believed to widely prevail in this country. Dr. Weir points out one very obvious danger of allowing the work to be privately done—and that is, that if the connections are not kept up by the Municipality they will disappear in time; and he tells us that this actually occurred years ago in Dhobi Talao. He, therefore, suggests the appointment of a special staff for the examination and testing of the connections between sewers and buildings at fixed periods. Mr. Mehta may be correct in stating that contractors charge the Municipality a great deal more than private persons, but we believe the extra cost alleged to be involved in executing the work departmentally would be repaid by the more uniform and enduring character of the work. For this reason it seems to us that the Health Officer is giving very sound advice when he urges that the work should be done by the Municipality and the cost recovered afterwards from the owners. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will deal with the question from the broad standpoint of public welfare rather than that of private interest. The worst thing that could happen would be for some amendment to be carried evading the real question, and further postponing the execution of a work which, although essential to the health of the city, has been at a standstill for over three years, pending the receipt of the report of the Committee specially appointed to deal with the subject. The Health Officer's report contains a tabular list of over a hundred roads where the houses have not yet been connected with the sewers, laid for the most part twelve or fifteen years ago. There have been cases in which the work of connecting buildings to sewers constructed some years previously has been one of great difficulty, because in the meantime the drains have become silted up and their exact position been forgotten. The commonsense method of doing the work would be to construct the connections simultaneously with the sewers, for, as Dr. Weir points out, the constant disturbance of the soil from drainage works is a most serious sanitary evil. As an illustration of this fact, the Health Officer mentions that when excavations were made a few months ago at the head of the Apollo Bunder in connection with the Colaba Drainage Works a most serious nuisance was caused by the discharge of fœtid effluvia from the ground, the soil there being artificial and a part of the foreshore reclamation. The repetition of this nuisance at some future time might have been avoided if the connections had then been made. The work all over the city is so heavily in arrear, however, that it would be unreasonable to expect the sewerage works about to be constructed to be completed by the simultaneous fixing of the connections. What is now required is, as Dr. Weir says, to concentrate all effort on the construction and completion of house-connections to the sewers, long since laid. At present, although large sums have been spent on their construction, many of the sewers are of little or no value owing to this incompleteness.

AN experiment of conducting grain advances through a banker, the estate furnishing the list of approved tenants and making itself responsible for bad debts, has been tried during the past year on the private estates under charge of the Government in the Central Provinces. The experiment has not proved very successful. It generally results, we are told, in the work of collection falling ultimately on the estate, with considerable loss in consequence, and it is certainly not an expedient to be resorted to in the case of estates which can afford to carry on their own grain business. Even in poorer estates, the Chief Commissioner considers it preferable to borrow the funds necessary for purchasing a stock of grain, wherever such a course is necessary for keeping the ryots together, and the security which the estate can offer is not exhausted. There are many solvent estates in which little or no grain loan business is transacted, and statements are often made that no applications for advances are received. But the Chief Commissioner refuses to believe that this can really be the case, remarking that the same allegations used to be made in districts regarding general taccavi loans, in which it was subsequently found that when the matter was taken up with any energy, applications became very numerous. The Chief Commissioner has reason to believe that in the past advances were often made without due precautions, and sermonising on the subject, he reminds subordinates that it is utterly demoralizing to a tenantry if they are allowed to leave their advances unrepaid at harvest time when they had the means of repaying them, and then large further advances are made them. It is one thing to be indulgent to a tenantry in times of distress, and another to allow their debts to accumulate through lax supervision, and the Chief Commissioner observes, with some concern, the very large amount of debts outstanding both under the head "Invested in other loans" and under the head "Other debts." If it be possible to improve matters Mr. Woodburn is determined that it shall be done, and Deputy Commissioners are instructed to pay special attention during the coming winter to the revision of the arrears list, an examination of the accounts of the grain loans, and the means of effecting improvements in the estates.

MR. H. H. JOHNSTON, the British representative in East Africa, has been giving his views on the subject of the slave trade, and has declared it to be his conviction that a policy of conciliation towards the Arab and Native Chiefs who carry on this once lucrative and still profitable business is impossible. As everybody knows, when Mr. Johnston first went out to British Central Africa, in 1889, he found Captain Lugard, afterwards of Uganda fame, engaged in fighting Mlozi and a combination of Arab slavers. Mr. Johnston, however, wished to try a policy of conciliation, believing that it had not had a fair trial. On arriving in Nyassaland he arranged the terms of a treaty by which hostilities ceased. His object, so we are told, was "by the introduction of a profitable legitimate trade to put an end to the slave trade." This change of policy was viewed with disfavour by the older white residents, who were inclined to say rough things of the new hand, who, they expected, would throw back the work of regeneration for years; and especially strong were they in view of the fact that Captain Lugard had been taught by experience that it was necessary to break the power of the Arab slavers in that part of Africa before the country could be peacefully developed. Mr. Johnston soon became a convert to Captain Lugard's views, and the fact of his conversion he now makes known in quite an original manner. He wrote an obituary notice of the late Mr. Fotheringham Monteith, one of the oldest British settlers in Nyassaland, who, though unable to agree with the opinions of the newly arrived representative of the Imperial Government, lent him loyal support in the course which he had marked out for himself. In this notice Mr. Johnston admits that from the very beginning he found himself compelled to make exceptions, and to engage in punitive expeditions against certain Chiefs. Indeed, the Protectorate never for any long period enjoyed unbroken peace. Mr. Johnston has now been driven to the conclusion that it is "easier for the leopard to change his spots than for the Arab to renounce slave-trading, and apply himself to peaceful and honest pursuits," and this is the view which he now declares, in a manner both unique and impressive, that time has proved to be the true one.

A HOME paper declares that the Russian Government would welcome not only the development of Siberia by English capital, but that the Government of the Czar is even desirous of inducing a number of British agriculturists to settle in Siberia, where there is an almost inexhaustible supply of land capable of cultivation. Having reason to believe the statement to be correct, our contemporary urges upon Englishmen the advantages likely to accrue from their acceptance of the offer. They are told that the prevailing idea of Siberia as one enormous desert held captive by an iron frost has been very considerably shaken of late, and he is glad it has, for the idea was inaccurate. But he admits that hard popular notions are hard to kill. For he does not think it will probably prove no easy matter to induce any number of such a conservative class—using the word in its non-political significance—as the English farmer to venture himself and his household in a country of which the very name is synonymous with exile. In this, we imagine, he is perfectly right, for the Englishman loves his liberty too dearly to venture his neck beneath the Russian yoke even as a favoured cultivator. As our contemporary remarks, when the trans-Siberian railway connects Russia and the Pacific seaboard, and the branch lines that are to act as "feeders" of the trunk line are constructed, there is no doubt that Siberia will be developed with great rapidity. But we join with him in doubting whether imported English agriculturists will play any important part in that development. An Englishman will pack up his belongings and go to any of the colonies with less fuss than another man would set out on a twenty miles' tr

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN THE STRAND

LONDON, Oct. 29, Midnight.

A terrific explosion took place, this evening, at a house in Church Court, in the Strand. The house entirely collapsed, and those on either side of it were partially wrecked. The *debris* was ablaze in an instant, and six of the inmates of the house were killed, their bodies being cremated.

Twenty-two people were injured.

The cause of the disaster is not known yet.

THE OUTRAGES AT TREBIZONDE.

EIGHT HUNDRED ARMENIANS BUTCHERED.

VILLAGES BURNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.

Russian spectators confirm the German account of the outrages committed by the Turks at Trebizonde, and state that seven to eight hundred male Armenians were butchered.

The adjoining villages were burned by the troops aided by the police.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The *Times'* correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that a Russian company has been formed with a capital of two and a-half million roubles to build a road to connect Teheran with the Caspian Sea.

The Russian Government guarantees a dividend of 5 per cent.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The Commander-in-Chief has, to-day, altered the official tour, and has definitely decided not to visit Tanjore, Trichinopoly, or Madras. He leaves direct for Calcutta from Ootacamund, arriving there on the 23rd December.

A FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

An important resolution, addressed to the Local Governments, will be issued almost immediately by the Financial Department.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

Colonel Talbot has deferred taking over charge of the Deputy Foreign Secretaryship for some days.

THE SHAHZADA.

Prince Nasrullah Khan has reached Kandahar in safety.

THE GOA MUTINY.

ANOTHER CHURCH SACKED.

GOA, Oct 30.

Yesterday, a merchant of considerable wealth at Pangim, named Hiru Camotim, received a letter from the deserters, stating that in a few days they will come to Pangim and will expect him to prepare a dinner for 2,400 people.

To-morrow a small force, with two guns, will march to St. Etsevam, there to wait for the deserters.

To-day they were reported to be in large numbers at Nachinola. All the inhabitants of that village, and the neighbourhood, are naturally in a state of alarm.

Last night a party of ruffians attacked the Church of Aldona. They were not of the deserters. The people of Aldona turned out, and attacked the robbers, and fired on them. Three were killed, and four were caught and brought in to Pangim.

AN ALLEGED DEFAMATION CASE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

At the police court, to-day, Mrs. Sylvia White charged one E. D'Souza with having defamed her by making some false statements in public. Mr. Cranenburgh, for the prosecution, said that his client did not come into court with any vindictive motive, but to clear her character, which may have been injured by the false statements made by the accused. Mr. T. Mendes, for the defendant, said that the parties were related. Accused denied that he had kissed the complainant, or told anyone that he had done so. In reply to the court, the defendant said that complainant was his aunt. If he had said that he had kissed her, the statement was not true, and he was sorry he had made it. This was accepted by complainant, and the case was withdrawn.

THE PARSI HIGH PRIEST AT NAGPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Oct. 30.

The Parsi High Priest of the Deccan, Khandeish, Malwa, Rajputana, Central Provinces, and the Berars, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Shums-ul-Ulma Dr. Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji Jamaspasana, arrived here, this morning, to consecrate the first Parsi Fire Temple at Nagpore. A deputation of leading Parsi gentlemen met the High Priest at Sindhi. Through the kind permission of the station-master a large gathering of Parsis had assembled on the station to welcome the High Priest on the platform, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, and red cloth spread for the Dasturji's passage from the railway car to his carriage, which was waiting outside. Fog signals were let off as the train gradually steamed in. On alighting amidst cheers the Dastur Saheb was introduced to the president, secretary, and leading gentlemen of the Parsi Anjuman. After this an address of welcome was presented in a handsome casket. The Dastur Saheb made a suitable reply, and was garlanded. He was then introduced to the station-master, Mr. Haller, who also garlanded the Dasturji, who left amid cheers in a four-in-hand for Messrs. Cursetji and Co.'s bungalow, a procession of carriages following him to the premises of ...srs. Cursetji, where the Dasturji will tempo... reside, and which were gaily decorated with ...d bunting, and festoons of flowers, under the ...e direction and supervision of their energe... ..., Mr. Jehangirji Bomanji Mistry. ...the entrance to the premises was con... ...e archway with the word "welcome" ...l-Ulma's full name in gold letters ...ere photographed at the entrance, ...ing afterwards conducted to his ... distribution of flowers, the ...ith those present, who then ... were heartily given for the ... Messrs. Cursetji and Co. ...reat thanks for making ...he Dasturji's reception, ...rtable residence.

...GRAMS.]

...ENTS.

...OUTH, Oct. 29. ...er Manora arrived

...SUEZ, Oct. 29. ...y arrived here

..., Oct. 30. ...lia arrived.

...yester... ...7 a.m.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 29.

Yesterday's programme was not very extensive; yet the first move was made as early as 7-30 a.m.; when his Excellency visited the People's Girls' School. The interesting feature about the school is that it is conducted by private enterprise. Some of the girls sang Marathi songs specially composed in honour of his Excellency's visit to the excellent institution. From here the Governor and party proceeded to the Marathi Vernacular School, after inspecting which he drove to the Sardars' High School, where his Excellency was presented with the Municipal address, which, together with Lord Sandhurst's reply, has already been forwarded. It was pleasing to note that the representatives of the rate-payers testified to the valuable assistance they received from the officials, and especially their worthy President and Collector of the District, Mr. Woodward, whose popularity here amongst both Europeans and Natives is unbounded. But this is a digression. To return to the Sardars' school. His Excellency's reply to the address elicited warm applause from the audience, and Lord Sandhurst certainly lifted a great weight from the minds of the people by assuring them that the measures adopted by the Government and the activity of the police would rid the district of the depredations and violence of the Berards. After the presentation of the address the Governor walked round to the compound, and witnessed some daring gymnastic feats by the students. Amongst those present at the school were :—

Mr. E. J. Ebden, Commissioner, S. D.; Mr. W. Woodward, I.C.S., Collector and President, Belgaum Municipality; Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, District Judge Belgaum; Mr. Palliser, Superintending Engineer; Mr. Swift, 1st Assistant Collector, Belgaum; Mr. Westropp, 2nd Assistant Collector; Surgeon-Major J. P. Greeny, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum; Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf; the Hon'ble Baba Saheb, Chief of Wantmoori, Sir Desai Jambotken; Sir Desai of Sirsungi; Sir Desai Bala Saheb; Sir Desai Nandiker; Sir Desai Bapu Saheb of Oochgaum: Baba Saheb Akburuvis; Sir Desai Bala Saheb of Heraker; Sir Desai of Ashtaker; Rao Bahadur Ramchundra Bapuji, Huzur Deputy Collector and Vice-President, Belgaum Municipality; Rao Bahadur N. C. Soman, District Deputy Collector; Rao Bahadur Acbyub Bhasker Desai, Assistant to the Commissioner, S. D.; Rao Bahadur Shrinwasrda, Kamlapoorker, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, S.D.; Rao Saheb Santverappa Virsangappa, Mamlutdar of Belgaum Taluka; Mr. Bowjee Gungadhur Khot; Mr. Vishnu Ruggoonath; Rao Saheb Natu; Rao Saheb Ramchundra Anaji Savnur, Deputy Educational Inspector; Mr. Rowji Gungadhur Khot, Chairman, Managing Committee, Municipality; Mr. Basappa Appia Haleji; Mr. Balappa Adappa Sheti; Mr. Sadasiv Balkrishna Bhate; Mr. Katib Ebrahim Saheb Hussein Mea; Mr. Venkatrao Balwant Patel; Mr Abaji Ramchandra Sawant; Mr. Fakirappa Shivappa Lokur; Mr. Govind Gopal Oochgaumker; Mr. Ramkrishna Bhiccaji Herloker; Mr. Narsingrao Ranoji Mane; Syed Haider Saheb Mohideen Saheb; Syed Banker Saheb Mohideen Saheb; Syed Gowsoo Saheb Makdoom Saheb; Rao Saheb Luxmon Jeewanjee; and Dr. C. P. Boyce.

Lord Sandhurst and the party then proceeded to the Civil Hospital, where they were received by the Surgeon in charge, who conducted the party round the different wards. In one of the wards there was lying a policeman, who had been seriously wounded during the encounter with the dacoits; another police constable having died two days previously from a gun-shot wound received at the hands of the dacoits. The hospital wards were conspicuous for cleanliness. They were in excellent order, and the patients seemed to enjoy all the blessings that science, skill, neatness, and, above all, patient treatment, could afford them in their sufferings.

In the afternoon the Governor attended a garden party given in his honour by Mr. Woodward. The Collector's bungalow presented a very gay, animated and picturesque appearance, being neatly and artistically decorated. The entertainment was a brilliant function, and passed off most successfully. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, who were most assiduous in their attention to the comfort of the company. The Band of the 2nd Madras Infantry was present, and played a selection of music at intervals during the entertainment. The Sir Desai of Hera, who was present as a guest, kept the company in good humour for some time by performing some interesting feats of shooting. Before the company dispersed, which was not till dusk, Mr. Pinheiro, of the firm of Eugennio and Pinheiro took a photograph of the assembly. Amongst those present at the party were: Mr. and Mrs. Ebden; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Macpherson; Colonel and Mrs. Ranking; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Palliser; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Greneary; Mrs. and Miss Macgregor; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Macnamara; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Murray; Major and Mrs. Burton, R.A.; Major and Mrs. Minchin; Mr. and Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Pritchard; Miss Stewart; Misses Wincoman; Mr. and Miss Hoogwerf; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; His Grace the Archbishop of Goa; Rev. F. Gonsalves; Mr. Holland, Superintendent of Police; Mr. Lushington; Mr. Carmichael; Mr. Swift, Assistant Collector; Mr. Roper; Mr. Vandergutch; Mr. Copleston; Mr. Steddard; the Hon'ble the Chief of Vanthmuri; Mr. V. K. Natu, pleader; Rao Bahadur Boadrao Trimulrao, Sub-Judge at Belgaum, and numerous other gentlemen.

His Excellency and party left, this morning, at 8-15, for Castle Rock, where they are expected to reach this afternoon. The train was timed to start at 7-15, but it was delayed for an hour. A large number of European and Native officials and gentlemen, and Desais of different places were present at the station to see his Excellency off. A guard-of-honour, furnished by the 2nd Madras Infantry, was stationed outside the compound of the station, and presented arms, the Band playing the National Anthem, on the arrival of his Excellency, in company of Mr. Ebden; Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary; Colonel Owen, Military Secretary; and Captain Walton, A.-D.-C. The Governor first inspected the guard-of-honour, and then walked to the station platform. After shaking hands with those present, the Governor entered his saloon, and the train steamed off at 8-15. Amongst those present at the station were: Mr. and Mrs. Woodward; Mr. Macpherson; Mr. Macgregor; Mr. Murray; Brigadier-General Pearson; Major Minchin; Mr. Hoogwerf; Mr. Holland; Mr. Lushington; Major Burton; Surgeon-Major Macnamara; Surgeon-Major Greenary; Mr. Swift; Rao Bahadur Boadrao Trimulrao; Dr. C. P. Boyce, &c. The usual salute was fired to announce the departure of the Governor.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

The Bhamo route to China right.

With effect from Friday, the 1st November, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas nine per word via Teheran or Suez, five annas a word less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Annam, Hongkong, and Shanghai via Bhamo, Cochin-China, and Siam via Moulmein, Penang via Madras. Rates decreased by two annas to Russia (including Caucasus) via Teheran, Russia (excluding Caucasus) and Russia, Caucasus via Turkey or Turkey Odessa, Turkey (Europe) via Fao, Annam, Singapore via Madras or Moulmein Peking, via Bhamo, Cochin, China via Madras or Bhamo, Java and Siam via Madras, Tonquin via Moulmein, Aden via Bombay, Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao or Teheran, Batoum, Egypt first and second regions all places via Turkey, Elarich or Suez. Rates decreased by three annas to Russia (including Caucasus) and Turkey (Europe) via Suez, Hongkong via Madras or Moulmein, Japan via Bhamo, North America all places via Turkey, Teheran or Suez, North American Cables, except Nassau, Bermuda, and Key West, Tonquin, New South Wales South and West Australia, ...toria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Madras. ...s decreased by four annas to Shanghai and Phi... Islands via Madras or Moulmein, Cape Colony (including Caucasus) and Turkey (Europe) via Suez, Hongkong via Madras or Moulmein, Japan via Bhamo, North America all places via Turkey, Teheran or Suez, North American Cables, except Nassau, Bermuda, and Key West, Tonquin, New South Wales South and West Australia, ...toria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Madras. ...s decreased by four annas to Shanghai and Phi... Islands via Madras or Moulmein, Cape Colony (including places). Zanzibar, Natal (other places), and Seychelles ...bay, Aden, New South Wales, South and West ... Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand via Moulmein. ...reased by five annas to Japan via Madras, Port ...auritius, and Durban via Bombay, Aden, Quesons... ...oulmein or Madras. Rates decreased by six ... Caledonia via Moulmein or Madras.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Captain Nelson, who was for some time Private Secretary to Sir Charles Crosthwaite, will act in the same capacity for Sir Antony MacDonnel; whilst Major Pennell, King's Dragoon Guards, will be A.-D.-C.

No news must be held to be good news in the case of the Malakand-Chitral line of communication. Everything apparently remains quiet along the road, and the defensive posts are rapidly approaching completion.

The Secretary of State has now finally sanctioned the construction of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway. The Saugor-Katni line has also been sanctioned as an addition to the Indian Midland system.

Sardar Nasr-Ullah's journey to Kandahar from New Chaman was made without incident. The duration of his stay in the southern province is not fixed, as his presence may be required by the Amir at Kabul.

There being a probability of Sir James Westland going to Burma this season, the Committee of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce have asked him to receive a deputation to hear their view on the sale of Council bills and the free use of Treasury balances.

Mr. Harvey James, who returned from furlough at the end of last week, has betaken himself to Simla, there to resume charge of the Legislative Secretaryship. He will move down to Calcutta to encounter the heavy work of the winter session in about a fortnight's time.

Mr. Macartney, who joined the Pamir Commission from Yarkand, and returned to India with Colonel Holdich's party, is now in Agra. His reports to the Foreign Department of his experiences in Kashgaria, where he is guardian of British mercantile interests should be valuable.

The Bishop of Calcutta, who returned from furlough about a fortnight ago, leaves Calcutta on tour on November 6th, and after visiting Ranchi and Hazribagh proceeds to Ajmere, which is reached on November 22nd. He then goes on to Delhi, and thence to Allahabad where he arrives on November 29th and stays until December 4th.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Elles, Commanding the Forces, Bengal, will leave Naini Tal on the 1st November on a tour of inspection, arriving at Bareilly the same day, Sitapur 12th, Lucknow 13th, Allahabad 23rd, Nowgong 29th, Jhansi 1st December, Saugor 4th, Cawnpore 7th, Meerut 12th, and Bareilly 18th; returning thence to Naini Tal.

The date of the departure of the expedition against the Sana Kachins is not yet fixed. Lieutenants Chesney and Wallace will command the force of 450 men of the Myitkyina battalion and two guns. Mr. Martini, District Superintendent of Police, accompanies the expedition as civil officer. The place of absent men will be filled at Myitkyina by drafts from the reserve battalion at Yamethin.

We hear of what is probably a record journey from the recesses of Kashmir to the plains of India. The traveller was at Aro on the Monday morning, and being urgently recalled, reached Cawnpore on his way south on the Saturday—well ahead of letters announcing his return. The journey included a jaunt of 160 miles in one day by tonga—starting before 4 in the morning and stopping about 12 at night.

The inspection tour of Surgeon-Major-General Gore, Principal Medical Officer in India, is as follows:—Leave Simla 7th November; Umballa, 8th to 11th; Lahore, 11th to 16th, visiting Mian Mir, 12th and 13th, and Fort Lahore, 14th; Nowshera, 17th and 18th; Peshawar, 18th to 20th; Rawalpindi, 21st to 24th; Ferozepore, 24th to 28th; Mooltan, 28th November to 1st December; Quetta, 2nd to 6th; Karachi, 7th to 10th; Bombay, 12th to 16th; Poona, 16th to 20th, visiting Kirkee on the 19th; Bangalore, 22nd to 26th; Madras, 27th to 30th; arrive at Calcutta by steamer, 2nd January.

All level-headed people, writes a contemporary, will agree with the sensible views set forth in Sir Charles Elliott's late speech to the missionaries at Darjeeling; but most men will find it difficult to reconcile the Lieutenant-Governor's professed opinions with his action in the case of Miss Annie Taylor, who has been allowed to settle at the new trade mart open last year in Tibet. As the Regulations appended to the Sikkim-Tibet Convention provide only that Yatung "shall be open to all British subjects *for purposes of trade*" and omit any mention of missionary enterprise, permission to reside at Yatung was obtained for Miss Taylor by representing her *officially* to the Tibetans as a trader. It is well known that the chief object of the Lamas in keeping their country closed is the prevention of all interference with their religion, and such a method of introducing a missionary among them is not the best way to conciliate them or to give them an exalted opinion of British candour. In view of the difficulties already experienced in our dealings with the Tibetans, of which it is probable we have not seen the end, it would be well for Government to consider whether it is advisable to add a further and wholly unnecessary tension to relations which are already sufficiently strained; and to accept the responsibility of granting official sanction to a lady to reside so far from help among a people who, perhaps more than any other, are bitterly opposed to any form of religious proselytism.

The Allahabad paper recently pointed out, in connection with the proposed partition of the North-Western Railway, what a marked effect the construction of the Southern Punjab Railway would have on the main trade routes of Northern India. In illustration of this our contemporary gives the following figures:—The distance from Karachi to Umballa will be 883 miles, from Bombay 1,017, and from Calcutta 1,077; from Karachi to Saharanpur 933, from Bombay 1,002, and from Calcutta 1,041; from Karachi to Mozuffernagar 962, from Bombay 966, and from Calcutta 1,012. Thus Karachi will become the nearest seaport to these three important centres of trade, and if the merchants of that port combine with the railway in reducing to a minimum rates and charges, they should be able to secure the bulk of the export and import traffic at those places. Bombay will still be most favourably situated as regards the Delhi traffic, though the lower cost of carriage on the East Indian Railway enables that line to secure a share of it. Delhi itself will, therefore, remain beyond the proper sphere of the Southern Punjab Railway, but the produce of the rich districts immediately to the North-West should certainly fall to the share of the new line. With so small a difference in mileage economy in working will be a most important factor in the keen competition which is likely to set in between the three rival lines, and in this respect the E. I. R. is in by far the best position; but the new line, with practically no grades and no break of gauge, should have no difficulty in holding its own with the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Very much, however, depends on the enterprise shown at Karachi and by the new railway. Unless every facility is given to the trade, it will remain in the old channels, and the advantages of a shorter route to the seaboard, an important matter to our exporters in view of American and Russian competition, will be to a great extent lost.

The President seems (says a Paris correspondent) to attract Royal personages. He had the other day Prince Nicholas of Greece at lunch at Fontainebleau. He will receive, after the funeral of M. Pasteur, a visit from the King of Portugal. He will shortly be visited by the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia. M. Felix Faure has invited to his tribune at Autenil for the race for the Municipal Council Prize, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Greek Crown Prince, and the Russian Chancellor, Prince Lobanoff. He intends to ask the King of Portugal to join the party. The sight of this illustrious company will gratify French pride. It will also show how well the Republic stands in the eyes of Continental Courts. France has now the big battalions on her side, and is the richest nation of the Continent. No wonder then that Princes court its President.

Lord Elgin declined to commit himself in replying to the suave request of the Agra Municipality for liberal treatment at the hands of Government. The Municipality was wise, he pointed out, in recognising the limits imposed by the state of the Imperial Exchequer upon the most generous impulses of the Administration. "Moreover, when we speak of the Exchequer we do not refer solely to the amount of hard cash in the treasury, but we must also have regard to the pockets of the tax-payer." It is pleasing to know that Government is influenced by this chastening reflection when increased expenditure is contemplated.

The Aldershot Camp Sewage Farm, which has been the subject of much severe criticism of late, is in future to be worked by the War Office, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Jones, V.C., formerly of the 9th Lancers, and now a civil engineer, has been appointed to the management. Much of the infectious disease which has prevailed amongst the troops at Aldershot has been attributed to the proximity of this farm to the soldiers' quarters and to its insanitary condition, and it may be hoped that, now it is under the direct control of the Government authorities, the nuisance will cease to exist. Colonel Jones was present at the battle of Budleekeserai and at Delhi throughout the siege operations, including the assault and capture of the city, having been Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Cavalry Brigade from August 8 to September 23, 1857. He served with the 9th Lancers in Greathed's pursuing column, and was present in the actions of Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, and the battle of Agra, where he was dangerously wounded, having received a musket-shot wound and twenty-two sabre cuts; he was three times mentioned in despatches by Sir Hope Grant (brevet of major, Victoria Cross, and medal with clasp). He was awarded the Victoria Cross under these circumstances; "The cavalry charged the rebels and rode through them. Lieutenant Jones, of the 9th Lancers, with his squadron, captured one of their guns, killing the drivers, and with Lieutenant-Colonel Yule's assistance turned it upon the village occupied by the rebels, who were quickly dislodged. This was a well-conceived act, gallantly executed."

Captain Mahan's new book on Nelson, which will be sure of a hospitable reception from a large and intelligent public, may be expected to deal in an exceptionally exhaustive manner with the relation of Nelson's methods to the general question of Sea Power. There is perhaps not much more to be said in the domain of ordinary biography. What there is really worth saying seems to have been sufficiently well summarised in Professor Laughton's "Life," lately reviewed in this page. One of the first Lives of Nelson, Harrison's, published in 1806 with the express purpose of forcing Lady Hamilton's extravagant claims on the Government, has been long discredited. Professor Laughton, who has proved how small, or imaginary, were the services which Lady Hamilton rendered to the English and Neapolitan Governments, calls Harrison's book "a pack of lies." Captain Mahan is a profound admirer of Nelson's calculating audacity. "A suggestion worthy of Napoleon himself," in his description of Nelson's plan, during his Baltic Expedition under Admiral Parker, to detach ten ships from the fleet and send them to Reval to destroy the Russian squadron at that port. Nelson's plan, "if adopted, would have brought down the Baltic Confederation with a crash that would have resounded throughout Europe."

In Berlin has appeared "The Life and Death of E. R. Droschin," by E. Popow, with a long preface by Count Tolstoi. E. R. Droschin, a Russian village schoolmaster, refused to serve in the army in any way whatever, as his religious conscience forbade him to do so. He was therefore imprisoned and punished, and finally died in the Kursk prison, in consequence of the cruel treatment he received. The text of the book consists of material taken from letters and diaries. Tolstoi, in his preface, condemns military service from the Christian point of view.

The late German novelist, Gustav Freytag, used to declaim against the publishing of private letters after the death of their possessor, as a reprehensible thing. He has provided against such abuse after his own death by instructions in his will, just published. He there gives orders that all letters written to him and found among his papers shall as far as possible be restored to their writers or to those writers' heirs. As to his own literary inheritance he decrees that nothing shall be published which he did not expressly write for being printed. "What is not finished or is a failure," he writes, "does not belong to the market, and I do not wish to annoy readers by my youthful efforts." This determination will no doubt be respected, but it will prevent future possible biographers from following up the mental growth of the celebrated author.

It has been finally decided that Niels Strindberg shall be the third member of the Andree North Pole balloon expedition. Strindberg is amanuensis at the Stockholm University. The second member of the expedition is the meteorologist Ekholm, of Stockholm. Andree is now making experiments with the material of the balloon. Some specimens from a German firm have been examined. It resulted that a balloon made of the latter material, measuring about 4,000 cubic metres, would be able to float for eighty days with all its appurtenances and its passengers, a better result than was expected. Experiments are to be made with stuffs from French and English balloon manufacturers.

Messrs. Clay and Sons, of the Cambridge University Press, have among their publications for the present and next seasons an English translation of the Coptic Apocryphal Gospels, by Mr. Forbes Robinson, of Christ's College. Some of the Coptic texts will be printed—There are also Dr. Swete's Introduction to the Greek Old Testament; the third volume of Mr. Hessel's "Archives of the London Dutch Church," which contains all the letters and documents discovered in the Church since the publication of the first two volumes: and a work entitled "Woman under Monasticism," by Lina Eckenstein.

There is still some chance, of Prince Louis of Battenberg becoming a successful inventor. The navy has for many years sought a signalling apparatus, and Prince Louis (who is a captain in the service), in conjunction with Captain Percy Scott, produced a highly ingenious instrument, which was experimented with during the recent manœuvres. In some respects it proved unsuitable, and many experts preferred an apparatus invented by Admiral Fane, which had the manifest advantage of being available at night. The Battenburg-Scott invention, however, is superior in some vital points, and the Prince is now engaged in introducing improvements with a view to further trials. Briefly, this apparatus is a diamond-shaped cone attached to the mast-head and divisible into three parts. It is worked by pulleys from the deck, and a code has been made from combinations of the three parts which enables signals to be exchanged at a distance of ten miles.

M. Daniel Vierge is about to appear once more in an English dress, and in an Edition de Luxe of a translation of the well-known story, "Les Cabarets des Trois Vertus," which Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish. The interest of the production centres in M. Vierge's designs, which will be over forty in number. Mr. Edmund Gosse is to contribute an introduction, illustrated by yet more of Vierge's pictures, including some belonging to his first period. Some years ago Mr. Unwin produced an Edition de Luxe of "Pablo de Segovia," the work upon which Vierge was engaged when his right hand was paralysed. The publisher gave an exhibition of this artist's works at Barnard's-inn.

The other day the chattels of the late Raoul Toche, which he had at his villa at Croissy, were sold in Paris. A correspondent there says they were of little value. Country-house furniture in France seldom is. The drawing-room was furnished in pitchpine and chintz. The only objects of value were water-colour drawings by Jean Berand and Charles Toche, who decorated the Chateau of Chenonceaux for Madame Pelouze, and presentation copies of books to Toche Pere, and his late son. The autograph dedications were signed by Victor Hugo, the two Dumas, Eugene Sue, Alphonse Karr, Balzac, Beranger, Lamartine, George Sand, About, Hector Malot, and Emile Zola.

PROPOSED NEW VACCINATION DEPOT.

Attention was recently directed in these columns to the criticisms of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay, upon the working of the Vaccination Department, and to his suggestion that its control should be handed over to the Municipality by Government. The President of the Corporation has now received a letter from Mr. Secretary Atkins, requesting consideration by the Corporation of the question of constructing a Vaccination Depot in the city. In the course of the letter Mr. Atkins says:—

I am to invite attention to the correspondence on the subject which has taken place since 1881. In that year the Sanitary Commissioner represented to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay the necessity for the improvement of the condition of the calves used for the purposes of vaccination by means of better stabling accommodation to be provided by the Municipality. After some correspondence, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, suggested in his letter to the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 5th September, 1884, the desirability of building a Central Vaccination Depot on the vacant Government land near the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary to take the place of the one located on the Kalbadevi Road. It was understood that the Municipality would provide funds for the building. Government, after some inquiry, ordered that the land referred to by the Municipal Commissioner should be leased to the Municipality for a Vaccination Depot, a nominal ground-rent only being charged. Plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 62,033, were also prepared by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and approved by Government. A formal lease of the site granted to the Municipality was prepared and executed in April, 1886.

In April, 1889, the Municipal Commissioner intimated that the Municipality considered it unadvisable to sanction the construction of the proposed Vaccination Depot in accordance with the plans prepared by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and forwarded for the approval of Government a fresh design prepared by the Municipal Executive Engineer on a less expensive scale. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, took exception to the design prepared by the Municipality, especially on the ground that it was unsuitable for the site (near the Victoria Terminus), and as Government had given a free site, which was practically a very large contribution from public funds, the Municipal Commissioner was requested to modify the design prepared by the Municipal Executive Engineer in order that it should be in keeping with the important situation of the proposed building.

No steps were, however, taken by the Municipality for the preparation of a revised design, and Government in their letter No. 4145, dated 14th October, 1890, asked the Corporation to give practical effect to its intention of "five years ago" by providing a suitable Vaccination Depot and submitting a design for the approval of Government. In reply, the President of the Corporation informed Government in his letter No. 8813, dated 1st December, 1890, that the Municipality agreed to contribute towards the cost of building a Vaccination Depot "without quarters" for the Superintendent, provided it was allowed to deduct from its annual contribution for vaccination the amount of rent which would otherwise have to be paid for the Vaccination Depot. Government on the advice of the Sanitary authorities, held that quarters for a Superintendent were a necessary part of a scheme for a depot which was to be really efficient, and in their letter No. 264, dated 21st January, 1891, the President of the Municipal Corporation was requested, as the simplest and most satisfactory disposal of the case, to invite the Corporation to contribute in the course of two years a lump sum of Rs. 37,500 on the understanding that Government would then construct a depot having the requisite accommodation. The President was also informed that as the Corporation had not used, and would not use, the land leased to it near the Jaffer Suleman, Dispensary, the lease would be withdrawn. In reply the President intimated that the Corporation was not prepared to accept these terms, and he repeated the offer made in his letter No. 8813, dated 1st December, 1890, referred to above. The Sanitary Commissioner ultimately expressed his preference for a new Vaccination Depot, even "without quarters," to the arrangement in force, and Government informed the President of the Corporation accordingly and at the same time inquired what the contribution of the Municipality towards the construction of the depot would amount to. In his reply No. 5264, dated 14th August, 1891, the President intimated that the Corporation was not prepared to make any contribution towards the construction of a Vaccination Depot. It will be seen, however, from the correspondence above referred to that for a series of years Government had good reasons for believing that the Municipality would provide funds for the construction of a depot.

I am desired to state that Government have also had under consideration the question of the selection of another site for the Vaccination Depot in some part of Bombay more suited for the collection of a large number of animals than the site near the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary, and that have they approved of a site at Parel for the depot of nearly 6,000 square yards in area. The value of this site is estimated at Rs. 18,000. The cost of the building, including quarters for the Superintendent, is estimated at Rs. 51,957, and, excluding the quarters, at Rs. 39,757. It was proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner that, in the event of the site at Parel being selected, a Central Vaccination Station should be constructed on the Esplanade. As, however, it has been found that the construction of a Central Station as proposed would necessitate an expenditure of Rs. 38,502, Government consider that so costly a station need not be built, and that it would suffice if quarters could be hired at Dhobi Talao or any more convenient locality that might be selected. As the proposed depot at Parel would be near the station at Dadar, that station might be closed.

I am directed to request that, in view of the necessity for the Vaccination Depot, you will be so good as to ask the Corporation to take the matter into their early consideration and to inform Government whether they are prepared to construct (or contribute towards the cost of contructing) the building for the Vaccination Depot with or without quarters for the Superintendent provided that Government give the land. And in this connection I am to invite attention to the fact that by the construction of the proposed depot there will be a considerable saving of rent to the Municipality at the Kalbadevi Depot.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having carefully perused all that has been said on behalf of Fonseca by your correspondents, I have come to the conclusion that the strongest possible case has been made out to justify his Excellency in using his prerogative, and granting the unfortunately condemned man a reprieve, if his Excellency-in-Council cannot see his way to call for re-trial, which might restore him freedom. Who can say, from the great doubt with which Fonseca's crime is surrounded, that a day may not come when his last words after the sentence of death was passed upon him, "I am innocent, I have not done the deed," will be justified before the world? Such a day many of his friends do expect, but how can reparation be made to Fonseca, and the feelings of his friends assuaged, if the extreme penalty of the law be carried out. Those who have some insight into human nature might have expected Fonseca after the sentence to have prayed for mercy, but no. "I am innocent," he exclaimed, "I have not done the deed." He did not crave for mercy, but for justice. It is, therefore, only humane on the part of the public to move his Excellency to exercise his prerogative in Fonseca's case. That Fonseca has unlimited sympathy, and that there are many who believe him innocent, cannot for one moment be doubted.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 30. MERCY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I fully concur with "Truth" on the Fonseca case, that there is every necessity for the Governor's exercise of his prerogatives. The "Burman Policeman," too, has made out a very strong case indeed, and shown why a reprieve should not be hung on such evidences as has been adduced. It ought to be a strict rule with every magistrate and judge to receive with caution any evidence brought before them, as was that against poor Fonseca. If the chatty containing Duarte's viscera was left for hours and hours together in the hands of anyone, but Dr. Barry himself, there is no reason to doubt the possibility of its being tampered with. I say it is infamous to keep Fonseca any longer in durance vile. If the chatty was covered merely with a piece of cloth, there was no good in any scientific manipulation. What would you think of any candidate having to appear for an examination the passing of which would bring him money, fame and honour,—what would you think, Sir, if the examination papers put in an unlocked bag were given in his charge for, say, only half-an-hour. Could such a student be honestly admitted for the examination. What would you think if the examiner's conduct were to be called into question, and he came out boldly with the excuse that he thought the student very, very honest. I dare say, you would look upon the whole business as highly suspicious. If the sum of Rs. 10,000 could induce Fonseca to take Duarte's life, is it unreasonable to suppose that the prospect of brilliant reputation coupled with high titles could not have induced an obscure policeman to compass Fonseca's ruin by tampering with the chatty in the manner indicated. There is a Mahratti proverb, that one who is kept to guard a tank never remains without drinking water.—Yours, &c.,

HONESTY.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the other members present were: Captain Walshe, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, P. J. Fitzgibbon, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Fazulbhoy Visram.

HOUSE NUMBER PLATES.

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary, No. 15135, dated 23rd instant, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that he has authorized the Executive Engineer to purchase about 7,500 house number plates of different sizes, from Mr. Shunkerao Baba Mandrupkar, at the uniform rate of Rs. 17 per 100. The cost to be met from the budget provision of Rs. 2,500 for the purchase of tin-plates and street-boards. The letter was ordered to be recorded.

POLICE CHOWKIES IN FOOTPATHS.

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary, No. 15171, dated 24th instant, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting the approval of the Standing Committee to the leasing of the several plots of Municipal land shown in the statement submitted to the Police Commissioner for police chowkies for the year 1895-9 on the same terms as those sanctioned by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 5015, dated 30th August, 1893.

Mr. Shroff protested against chowkies being put up in the footpaths, which obstructed pedestrians.

Dr. Cowasjee: That is a matter for the Commissioner.

Mr. Shroff said he therefore drew the Commissioner's attention as to the sites be sanctioned for the chowkies in the Parel Road. To Mr. Shroff's personal knowledge

GOLD BARS AND THE BANKS.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—A fluctuating exchange has again presented itself this week, and has afforded a closer study of the operations of the section known in Bombay as "bullion dealers." It seems to be more apparent, that these men have become a very dominating factor, and it is a question whether they are entitled to the prominence which is now given them. There is nothing on this side that is equivalent to such a cotabination, and on this account people in Calcutta are perhaps better able to judge of their utility or the reverse. Here, there is little beyond the *bona fide* export and import trade to affect exchange from day to day, and to the idea of people here, there is something utterly foreign in a body of comparatively uneducated gamblers governing the exchange between two countries, and it is not too much to say that within the last fortnight or three weeks, home quotations, bearing upon exchange, have not had the weight that they have hitherto possessed. It is even a bit disconcerting to think that the skill of trained financiers here and at home, has for the moment been circumvented. An occasional plunger in exchange, when only an isolated firm or individual, is of small account, when compared with a score or more of similar operators pulling in the same direction and becoming daily a more formidable body. It is perfectly apparent in the recent operations of the Bombay bullion dealers, that they have had it very much their own way, and have already realised a profit on a great portion of their contracts with the banks. They seem to be able, at any moment, to put exchange up or down as suits their book best, and the exchange banks are, consequently, in a manner at their mercy. During the current week, had exchange not been dominated in the manner it has been, it seems safe to assume that the market would not have been the scene of such rapid ups and downs. The latitude allowed to the combination of operations referred to has seen some curtailment within the last twelve months or thereabouts, nevertheless it seems difficult to keep them within bounds. At present the exchange banks will not contract with them to buy or sell for anything beyond a month, and it is a moot point whether it would not be wise in future to cramp them further by a rule to the effect that no contract ought to run beyond a fortnight. On the other hand, it may be argued that the gang, though mere speculators, are not engaged in a trade so thoroughly illegitimate as to be interferred with. Viewing the matter, however, from a higher platform, it is certainly neither gold nor export nor genuine import business, but an unhealthy excrescence, and it seems sounder reasoning to maintain that the banks would be acting wisely in making some strenuous effort to limit the trade referred to. A portion of their sterling operations embrace the purchase to arrive of gold bars from the banks, and in respect of this department of trade, it raises the serious question whether or not it would be desirable to put a 6 per cent duty on the yellow metal, the same as on the white. Of course we know that the Government theory is that everything must be done to encourage the imports of gold into the country, and that for this reason, an import duty would never do. Nevertheless, experience has shown that to have made gold a perfectly free article both ways, has not led to gold remaining in the country after being imported. This is a large subject with which to deal at the moment, and I need not say more than that the matter has been handled and discussed here of late. Looking at the whole matter, it is impossible to get over the fact, that the exchange is at present influenced to a very considerable extent by this combination of Bombay speculators.

In the local money market there is the very slightest indication of more demand and of fractionally higher rates for accommodation, nevertheless there is nothing to justify a belief that we are verging on any appreciable change. It may be that supplies of private money are for the moment not up to the total at which they recently stood, but this is of little account while we bear in mind that a good amount of Council drafts are afloat for the three Presidences. An erroneous idea prevailed early in the week that the bank return would show a drain for genuine trade outgoings; such however was far from a correct view: the cash was down about 37 lakhs only, but this was almost entirely owing to withdrawals of Government money. The bank return of next Tuesday will include the Councils of two weeks and should greatly restore the total of private deposits. Loans on Government paper and bullion have been done this week at 2½ per cent and money at a couple of days' notice has been taken at 1 and at 1½ per cent. Discounts remain about 3 per cent. It is said in the share market that accommodation can exceptionally be obtained on scrip at 4½; it is ridiculous that such a low rate should prevail anywhere on joint stock security, considering the risk, and it is high time that there were a mutual understanding about observing a minimum of at least 5 per cent among those who make it their business to lend on shares.

In the jute market in the earlier days of the week the only trade was, apparently, for cover, as distinguished from fresh business, the quotations for the first marks being about Rs. 30½ for early and Rs. 30 for November. Since Thursday there has been more doing with rather an excited market, and the price yesterday was Rs. 32 per bale in sympathy with the home quotation of £11-2-6. Balers were unable to work under the rate just named, in consequence of loose jute being proportionately higher since the news of the home advance.

The freight market is a bit firmer, and a fair business has been done for London, at 20s. for jute and a little linseed at 16s. 3d., but for dead weight no better than 12s. 6d. could be obtained. For Dundee for this month 23s. 9d. was paid again by needy shippers, and for November the s. s. *Gaekwar* got a full cargo at 22s. 6d. For Hamburg a little business has been done at 22s. 6d. The same price was obtained for small lots to Genoa and Leghorn in the steamers already fixed. For the Adriatic Ports the s. s. *Bullmouth* obtained practically a full cargo at 22s. 6d. for December shipment. For sailing vessels owners have reduced their ideas a shade and accepted 23s. 9d. in the *Alcaster* for Dundee and 25s. in the *Stanley* for Hamburg. For New York a ship is treating at dols. 4. Disengaged tonnage in port, 49,500 tons.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

Second General Memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1895:—The area sown is below the area of the previous year, but the decrease is generally small and is due chiefly to the long break in the rains during the sowing season. In Madras the decrease is only 2·3 per cent., and in Berar the deficiency is 3·6 per cent.; but in the Central Provinces the area in the important cotton growing tracts shows an increase which counterbalances the diminished areas in other districts of the province. In Bombay and Sindh though the area is not expected to equal that of the preceding year, it is generally in excess of the normal, except in the early districts of the Deccan where the area is less by 9 per cent. than either the normal or last year's area. In the Punjab and the North-West Provinces and Oudh the area is less than that of last year by 8·5 and 5 per cent., respectively. The rainfall in the early part of the season was not favourable and the crop appears to have suffered more or less from the long break in the rains which occurred in July and August. In Madras the rainfall was very favourable in some parts while in others it was either excessive or in defect, but recent rains have improved prospects. In Bombay and Sindh the rainfall was generally deficient and retarded sowings, and though the season has subsequently proved beneficial, more rain is still needed. In the Punjab also rain was insufficient, but the crops have not suffered much in consequence and the prospects are generally satisfactory. The season in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was favourable and the weeding of the crop was satisfactorily carried out. In the Central Provinces also very favourable weather prevailed and prospects are decidedly good; but in Berar the long break in the rains did some harm. The recent rainfall has, however, greatly improved the condition of the crop, which is on the whole fair. The probable out-turn may be said to be fair to good in Madras, and fair in Bombay and Berar. In the Punjab the out-turn is expected to be equal to the average, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is only very slightly below the average. A full out-turn is anticipated in the Central Provinces if the present favourable conditions continue.

RICE.

First General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras for the season 1895-96:—The season was less favourable in Bengal than last year, and the failure of the early rains was somewhat felt in the south-west of the Province. In Burma the rainfall generally was very favourable; but in Madras excessive rain caused damage in some tracts, while in others the crop suffered from drought. The area of the winter rice-crop in Bengal is estimated at about 30 million acres or a decrease of 4·6 per cent. as compared with the figures of last year. In the chief rice producing districts of Lower Burma the area under cultivation is estimated at 5 million acres or an increase of 3·98 per cent. over the area of the preceding year; and in Madras the area sown up to the end of September was 3½ million acres, which is 5 per cent. in excess of the normal, and also exceeds the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year. The prospects of the crop are very good in Lower Burma, and are generally favourable in Bengal where the short out-turn expected in some districts is more than counterbalanced by the bumper crops anticipated in others. In Madras prospects have lately improved and the condition of the crop is on the whole good.

CALCUTTA SANITATION.

Mr. LATHAM'S TEMPORARY SCHEME.

The text of Mr. Baldwin Latham's temporary scheme for the Suburbs is as follows:—

It appears that a temporary scheme has been proposed in order to be able to dispose of the night-soil of the Suburbs, and get rid of the difficulty I presume of nuisance, arising from the Goragatchia and other trenching-grounds, and the proposal appears to be to bring into operation what is termed a temporary outfall, while the works for the sewerage of Wards Nos. 23 and 25 and the Bhowanipur ward are in course of execution.

It appears that these three wards contained at the census an aggregate population of 82,365. In the proposed temporary scheme it is intended to put up a depot and temporary pumping station at the point marked D on the plan, which is known as the proposed site of No. 1 sewage pumping station, and it is also purposed to put up a second depot and pumping station at the point marked Z, known as the site of the proposed No. 3 sewage pumping station.

It appears that the scheme as set out in Mr. Hughes' report is identical with that proposed by Mr. Kimber in Appendix H of the report. It should be observed that it is proposed to erect buildings and boilers at each of these proposed pumping stations, which are to be charged not to the temporary works, but as forming part of the main cost of the works of sewerage. From the proposed No. 1 pumping station it is intended to lay an 18-inch cast-iron main to the site of pumping station No. 3 having a length of 8,800 feet, and from No. 3 pumping station it is proposed to lay a 24-inch cast-iron main to the Circular Road sewer for a further distance of 6,600 feet.

SEWERS TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

It would appear from the scheme that the sewers into the proposed No. 1 sewage pumping station are intended to be constructed, and the night-soil, when mixed at the depôts, is to be admmitted to the sewers. The same, I presume, is to take place at No. 3 pumping station. Now it will be observed that the level of the invert of the sewer at No. 1 pumping station will be 3·68 feet above datum; whereas the centre of the 18-inch iron pipe over the Tolly's Nullah will have a level of 35·75 above datum, showing that there will be a direct lift of something like 32 feet, to which, however, must be added the head necessary to overcome the friction in the sewage mains. In the case of No. 1 pumping station, when once the sewage is not over the high elevation of Tolly's Nullah, it would gravitate to the Circular Road sewer.

With a velocity of flow through the mains sufficient to keep them clear, or three feet per second, the friction in the 18-inch main would add 22 feet to the lift, making the total lift about 54 feet at No. 1 pumping station, and the lift at Russa Road pumping station would be about 24½ feet.

It would appear the power proposed to be erected at No 1 station is 30 horse-power and at No. 3 station 16 horses-power. In the scheme it will be seen that a 4 feet sewer is considered necessary to take the sewage from No. 1 pumping station. The 18-inch temporary sewage main from this station must have through it at least the same velocity of flow as provided for the sewers, or 3 feet per second. Under these circumstances, the 18-inch pipe would only carry 1-7 of the volume of the sewer considered necessary, while it would require 33 pump horse power to get the requisite velocity through this 18-inch pipe to keep it clear. Of course, with such a power and such a quantity it would be able to deal with, would do little for the purpose of dealing with the sewage proper, so that this temporary pumping station would be unequal to dealing with the sewage proper at No. 1 pumping station. The actual quantity of night-soil and water to be passed through this 18-inch pipe, until all the connections are made with the sewers, would not exceed the allowance made in the report of 3 gallons per head per day, and in my judgment in a temporary scheme no greater provision should be made than what is absolutely necessary to meet the emergency of the case.

POPULATION TO BE SUPPLIED WITH UNFILTERED WATER.

It appears from Mr. Kimber's report that ultimately the total population requiring to be supplied with unfiltered water for the purpose of dealing with the night-soil at the various depots is 120,000 people at 3 gallons per head, which is to be supplied in 5 hours. This, of course, would all pass through the proposed 24-inch pipe, and is equal to 192 cubic feet per minute in the time stated; whereas to keep a 24-inch pipe clear, it would require at least 565 cubic feet per minute, or more to be pumped through it, and an 18-inch pipe will be required 323 cubic feet per minute to be passed through it to keep it clear; so that these pipes are much larger than was required for dealing with the whole of the night-soil from a population of 120,000 whereas in the three districts mentioned in the report to be dealt with there was only a population of 82,365 at the last Census period; but to deal with the population of 120,000 the size of the main between No. 1 and No. 3 pumping station would only require to be 10 inches, while between No. 3 pumping station and the Circular Road sewer it would require to be 14 inches. It would be much easier to carry pipes of these sizes over Tolly's Nullah than pipes of the larger sizes proposed.

With mains of these sizes they could be kept clear with the volume passed through them, and of course would secure a considerable saving in the first cost of construction. It would not be necessary to let down the mixed night-soil to the level of the sewers; far better it should be taken at once into the depots, the tanks for its reception being constructed near the level of the surface of the ground, and then it should be pumped direct by direct acting pumps specially adapted for the purpose to the Circular Road sewer as proposed, and the work should be looked upon as a temporary scheme.

TOTAL HORSE-POWER REQUIRED.

The total horse-power required would not be one half that which is proposed; but in the scheme no provision is made for duplicate machinery, so that if a break-down occurred, the whole works would come to a stand-still, as the 30 and 16 horse-power engines provided would barely suffice to keep the proposed mains clear. All machinery of the class required for this work should be in duplicate to prevent a break-down. There can be no objection whatever to the principle of having a central depot, and conveying the sewage from it by pumping to the nearest sewer available for its reception, and although objections have been made to passing an increased quantity of sewage to the Circular Road sewer which no doubt is overcharged when tied-locked and flooded, and as a permanency such a scheme of course should never be thought of; but however great the objection, it appears that both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Kimber have proposed the adoption of this mode for temporarily disposing of the night-soil of the district, and I see no objection to it.

I must point out to you that the two pumping stations which are now proposed to be built and supplied with boilers are the two indentical stations to which it is proposed to transmit power from No. 2 pumping station, and that if the suggested scheme for the transmission of power was carried out, neither boilers nor chimneys would be necessary at these two pumping stations.

You must fully understand that, in order to carry out this scheme, in addition to the works necessary for the conveyance of the night-soil, a considerable section of the scheme for supplying unfiltered water would require to be carried out, and the execution of so many works would lead to delay, and of course the immediate expenditure of a large sum of money.

NO OBJECTION TO OTHER DEPOTS.

It would also appear to me that having regard to the proposal which has been made from time to time for the disposal of night-soil as a temporary means, that if the Circular Road sewer is to be used, I see no objection to the opening of a depot behind the tram stables, and another, if necessary at a lower point on the Circular Road sewer in Ward 20, both of which appear from the papers sent to me to have been sanctioned by you. From both of these points, of course, the night-soil when mixed with the water would gravitate into the sewer, and would require no direct pumping to get it to its destination. I presume there is already a supply of unfiltered water in the neighbourhood of these depots. Probably, the sewage of one-half of the population or more can be dealt with in this way, leaving only the sewage to the south of Tolly's Nullah to be dealt with by direct pumping.

Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that the cheapest and best method of disposing of the night-soil of the suburban area will be to construct works for the purposes of night-soil disposal, and the unfiltered water-supply required for such disposal in one scheme. The plan would be to select a convenient position for the main depot and pumping station any where along the Boat Canal, so as to secure a supply of water and erect a pumping station for pumping both water and the mixed fæcal matter, and conveying both together to other depots, and ultimately to the Circular Road sewer. If it is necessary to deal with the whole of the night-soil of 120,000 persons in five hours every day, 360,000 gallons of water would be required for the purpose, which is equivalent to 72,000 gallons of water per hour.

MODE OF WORKING THE SCHEME.

Now, if this quantity of water is pumped from the Boat Canal into a mixing-tank, and, say, one half or a third of the fæcal matter of the whole population is conveyed to this mixing-tank, the mixture would be twice, or a third as dilute as required, or would have 6 to 9 gallons of water per head of the population. The mixture in this dilute state should then be pumped through a main to the proposed depot behind the Tram stables, and pass through another mixing-tank at that point, where a further portion of the fæcal matter should be added, and the whole mixture would then pass by direct gravitation into the Circular Road sewer. If an intermediate depot is required in a central position north of Tolly's Nullah, then on its way to the Circular Road sewer a portion of the dilute liquid would be allowed to discharge into a mixing-tank; but as it would not be got back again into the pipes by gravitation, special pumping arrangements would be required to convey it back to the main. The cost of this intermediate depot have included in the estimates.

If the quantity of mixed water and fæcal matter is to be limited to the volume of 3 gallons per head per day for a population of 120,000 persons and to be delivered in five hours per day, then a 14-inch cast-iron pipe would be required for its conveyance and picking up the night-soil on its way to the Circular Road sewer.

If, however, the delivery can be spread over a longer period per day, a smaller pipe would suffice.

The following figures give the quantities in gallons per hour that can be passed through pipes of the sizes stated at a velocity of three feet per second:—

Size of pipe, Inches.	Discharge gallons per hour.
14	72,157·5
12	53,400
10	40,612·5
9	28,145·3
8	23,550

Assuming, however, that a 14-inch pipe is used and the quantity actually raised is 200 cubic feet per minute, then an engine will be required to raise this quantity of water into the mixing-tank at the Boat Canal, and taking the lift at 15 feet the power required would be 6 pump H.-P. To draw and force the same quantity from the mixing-tank and discharge it ultimately into the Circular Road sewer through a main 15,104 feet long would require a direct acting pumping engine of 25 horse-power; and that the machinery may be in duplicate to deal with both water and fæcal matter, 2 pumping engines of 6 horse-power each and 2 engines of 25 horse-power each would be required, or a total of 62 pump horse-power at No. 1, the Boat Canal station. The pumping power required at Russa Road, No. 2 depot will depend upon the quantity of night-soil taken to that depot; but assuming that the night-soil of 40,000 persons is taken there, and it is mixed with already mixed water and night-soil at the rate of 4 gallons per head per day in five hours, the engine and boiler power required would be 4 pump horse-power, and as this machinery would be in duplicate the total horse-power required will be 70 pump horse; and for this you get three depots for disposing of the night-soil. I have included a further depot in the estimates, to be supplied with water from the present city mains. If the time can be extended beyond the five hours then the power can be reduced. The main could be extended along Circular Road to the depot already referred to and shown on the plan, but this would increase the power required and the cost, and if this depot is required, it would be better to supply it from the existing unfiltered water-supply.

This temporary scheme can be speedily carried out, as it is entirely independent of the unfiltered water-supply project, and will be considerably less costly than what has been proposed, while it will be more efficient, and provides for the duplication of all machinery.

ESTIMATED COST OF SCHEME.

Estimate of cost of works, including four depots for removing the night-soil of the Suburban area:—

	Rs.
Buildings at main Pumping Station No. 1	20,000
15,410 feet of 14 inches cast-iron main at Rs. 5 per feet	77,050
Buildings at No. 2 Station, Russa Road	8,000
9 inches branch-pipes and valves, No. 2 Station	1,500
Machinery and boilers in duplicate at No. 1 Station	31,000
Machinery and boilers in duplicate at No. 2 station	8,000
Construction of mixing-tanks at Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 depots	10,000
Extra for special pipes and valves	2,000
Extra crossing, Kaligbat Bridge	1,000
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	15,850
	1,74,460
Rs.	
Credit 25 per cent. loss on pipes 60,450	
Credit 3-5th of cost of machinery 25,400	
	85,850
	Rs. 88,610

In the above estimate the same proportion of credit is taken as in Mr. Kimber's estimates.

The expenditure of the above sum will render unnecessary for the present an expenditure of the following items:—

	Rs.
Unfiltered water-supply	2,09,205
Permanent works, less cost of land	1,00,500
Temporary works, less upon	63,400
Total	3,73,105

and you get for depots instead of two depots for disposing of the night-soil, which will greatly diminish the cost of carriage.

MAIN SEWERAGE SCHEME.

It would be undesirable in my judgment, to attempt to carry out any works in connection with the main sewerage of the Suburban area in the hope that they will form part of a temporary scheme, as in all probability the pumping stations for the main scheme will not be constructed at the point suggested for dealing with the night-soil in Mr. Kimber's scheme. My advice is to stop your temporary scheme for disposing of the night-soil quite separate and independent of the main sewerage scheme.

It is also radically wrong in principal to begin a work of sewerage at its upper end, as would be the case if No. 1 pumping station were commenced first. The works in every instance should commence at the lower end at the point of outfall, and proceed upwards, so as to deal with the surface and subsoil waters which may be met with as the work proceeds.

THE DEAN POISONING CASE.

Information from Sydney, Australia, dated October 6th, stated that there has been a sensational development of the Dean poisoning case, which excited such widespread interest a few months before. Dean, who was sentenced to death for the attempted murder of his wife, was subsequently released, in consequence of the finding of a special Commission of Inquiry, and has since resumed his ordinary occupation of skipper of a harbour ferry steamer. The excitement in connection with the case has been recently renewed, owing to a statement by Sir Julian Salomons, which he afterwards confirmed by a statement in the Legislative Council, to the effect that Mr. Meagher, Dean's solicitor, had admitted to him that Dean was guilty and had also named to him the chemist who sold Dean the poison. Mr. Meagher, in the Legislative Assembly, absolutely denied Sir Julian Salomons' statement, declaring that it must be due to a hallucination.

On October 5th, Dean, Mr. Meagher, and the latter's partner, Mr. Crick, who is also a member of the Legislative Assembly, were all arrested and brought up on a charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. They were remanded, Meagher and Mr. Crick being released on heavy bail, in spite of the objection of the Solicitor for the Crown. It was reported that the arrests were due to the chemists having admitted the sale of the poison.

About 1,000 people assembled on the Circular Quay at Sydney, on October 7th, and awaited the arrival of the harbour ferry-boat on which the man Dean had resumed his ordinary occupation of skipper after his release from arrest on the charge of the attempted poisoning of his wife. On the arrival of the ferry-boat the police boarded her, and re-arrested Dean. It was understood that the Crown do not intend to withdraw the charge against Mr. Crick of having conspired to defeat the ends of justice.

There was great excitement in the Legislative Assembly when Mr. Crick who was a partner in the firm of solicitors acting for the defence of Dean when the latter was tried for murder, rose to make his promised statement. The hon. member was profoundly affected and several times he burst into tears. His fellow-members appeared to feel much sympathy for him. In the course of his speech he narrated how he had been misled in the matter by his partner, Mr. Meagher, who had throughout maintained Dean's innocence to him. It was only recently that he had learned the truth, when Mr. Meagher had made a sworn declaration, acknowledging his cognisance of Dean's guilt. This declaration was to the effect that being unable to endure any longer the mental torture entailed by the suppression of the truth, he (Meagher) had resolved to follow the voice of conscience. Believing in the first instance that Dean was guiltless, and that the trial, which ended in his client being convicted and sentenced to death, was unfair, he had used his best endeavours to secure his release. It was only during conversation with Dean in the condemned cell that he learned the fact of the prisoner's guilt. He had concealed the truth from his partner, Mr. Crick, and from the members of the Dean Defence Committee. In conclusion Mr. Meagher's sworn declaration said:—"Sir Julian Salomons did become the repository of my secret in the terms given in his statement before the Legislative Council. I make this confession to the public with pain and sorrow. I deluded myself into the belief that I was justified in fighting for my client with any weapons."

Mr. Meagher, who is also a member of the Assembly, has resigned his seat. He has made a statement that when he has made atonement to the laws of the country he will seek to repair his error in another land. Mr. Meagher has been re-arrested on the charge of perjury.

A Vienna correspondent says: The Viennese, with great piety, collected all the objects used by their "only great poet," Grillparzer, and placed them in several rooms in the Town Hall, where they are on the list of the sights of Vienna. Three valuable objects were missed from a glass case in the collection—a ring with an intaglio gem which Schiller gave to Korner, a gold watch, and a small gold chain with the poet's miniature. A small piece of stick, such as is used to support weak plants, was found on the spot, and this led to the discovery of the thief. Among the attendants at the Town Hall, few keep flowers, and all the pots could be examined before night set in. The pot with the missing stick was found in the lodging of a gas attendant, and his thirteen-year-old son confessed having taken the objects, which, with the exception of the watch, were later found at a pawnshop.

THE OLD MISSIONARY.

After reading "The Old Missionary," writes a reviewer one wishes that Sir William Hunter tried his hand at an Indian novel. Not that the novel is by any means a higher form of literature than, for example, the historical one, in which Sir William Hunter long ago won distinction—the ordinary novel certainly is not; we merely mean that one would like to see how the accomplished and versatile author could succeed in an imaginative treatment of the India of which he knows more than any living Englishman. As to this tale of the Old Missionary, it is, we feel sure, imaginary in nothing but a few names. Mr. Ormiston, the young District Magistrate, one of the first of the new race of Competition Wallahs, full of the ardour and generous enthusiasms of forty years ago, is, we suspect, William W. Hunter himself. The other personages in this realistic, admirably written, and pathetic tale—the scholarly Judge, the Assistant Magistrate, the old Brahman pundit, and the rest—are such as all Anglo-Indians who have come into close contact with native life must have known in the flesh. As for the ordinary scenes and incidents of Indian existence—the Magistrate Sahib, or the great Lord Sahib, on tour, with his camp of tents pitched by the mango tope; the hunt in the jungle; the "constitutional" gallop in the enchanting hour just before sunrise; the indoor life of the hot weather; the wind gusts, the sand storms, the procession of clouds announcing the longed-for rains; the litigious squabbling of Hindus, Mohammedans, and aboriginals; mountain, plain, and river—are brought by a few suggestive words before the mind's eye vividly as of yore. That Sir William Hunter could, if he cared to put himself to the trouble, writes an admirable novel of the descriptive order is quite clear. How he could manage dialogue (the distinctive and all but the exclusive feature of the newest species of novel) is less certain—in the "Old Missionary" there is not enough of it to enable one to form a decided opinion. The epoch of Sir William's Old Missionary—when "John Company's" rule was disappearing from the world, and the new order, with its keen, eager, highly-educated Competition Wallahs, then, the pick of the Universities, was taking its place—that epoch is a mine of wealth to an imaginative writer.

"Trafalgar" Douglas, Sir William's Missionary, was a middy at Trafalgar, and saw Nelson's famous signal flying from the mastheads. Of course there is nothing improbable in that. Some of Wellington's officers in the Peninsula fought in the battles that won the Punjaub for the Empire, and years later in the Crimea. We fear the Old Missionary belongs to a species of which the individuals have at all times been few and fair between. The Missionary, or Padre Sahib of our time, is pretty much like any other Sahib. He drives about in his buggy, perhaps in his four-wheeled carriage, has a comfortable bungalow, is perhaps a family man, and a society man. But the Old Missionary travelled on foot from village to village. He owed to his simple self-sacrificing life, doctrine and practice of brotherhood, and exclusive devotion to his one great duty, his omnipotent influence over the people. In another of his works Sir William Hunter has told his countrymen that if India is ever to be Christianised, it can only be by missionaries of the prophetic type, like the native ascetics who, in all ages, have appeared with a new religious message. The Old Missionary was not exactly a Christian Rishi, disciplined by contemplation and austerities in the jungle, but he certainly was on the way towards the native ideal. How, then, did he prosper in his work of conversion? The answer is given by the Lieutenant-Governor, in his talk with Mr. Ormiston.

In former days, if I ventured to congratulate him on his success among the people he used to say, sadly, that during his long life he had baptized many, but he did not know that he had made a single Christian. Christianity, he maintained, can only grow up among native converts in the second generation. This Brahman lad whom he sheltered from the wrath of his relatives and sent to college in Calcutta, has given the Old Missionary a new hopefulness in his work.

The "Brahman lad" appears in this story, or history let us call it as a preacher. The following is an extract from Mr. Ormiston's account of the young converted Brahman's preaching:—

From the frequent recurrence of the words, I gathered that the was enforcing the text, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away." He spoke of the ancient hill shrines in the country around, and how their poor aboriginal gods had given place to the stronger clever deities from the Hindu plains. He reminded the tribesmen that one Hindu priest after another had come into their glens, each bringing his own divinity, and each demanding separate offerings under penalty of heaven-sent destruction and wrath. There was a new Hindu god to be appeased at seedtime, another to be paid at harvest, a third to be propitiated in seasons of famine, a fourth for a cattle-murrain would avert the small pox, besides a multitude of lesser deities who took toll and tax at every incident of domestic life. Here some accidental listeners from a non-Christian hamlet muttered feelingly. "The Brahman speaks true. So, he continued, your fathers were in bondage to many gods, for there was no single one in whom they could put their whole trust. Then he burst forth in praise of the one Christian God, whose ear is open in all seasons of sorrow and in all times of gladness! He who slumbers not nor sleeps, but stands watch over His people, as the mountains stood around their homes, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. Perhaps the simple hill folk were puzzled by the multiplicity of Hindu gods. But that Christian missionaries are themselves sometimes equally puzzling to the native mind is made plain in a deliciously humorous passage, where Mr. Ormiston describes a successive invasions of Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, Jesuits, Anglicans into one and the same district. First came the Italian planter with his stucco image of Our Lady of Siena and his sprinklings of holy water in his silk-worm sheds. "The simple folk saw no harm in adding the pretty stucco lady, that he set up in an outhouse, to the other deities whom they propitiated at various stages of the cultivation." Then the Serampore Baptist appeared on the scene. And after him the Jesuit. The Jesuit found the villagers in contented enjoyment of a union of Christian and Hindu rites, of proved efficacy for bringing seasonable rain, for preventing blight among the silk-worms, and for propitiating the many local deities who concern themselves with the mulberry cultivation. The chief sign of their Catholic faith was the firing of three old Factory cannon, named the Father, the Mother, and the Son, on Easter morning and Trinity Sunday. The acute Jesuit also thought he detected a relic of apostolic teaching in a sort of spell used over the sick when administering medicine, Patan Noshtan Keshan Shelas—apparently a diversion for pathological purposes of the Pater noster qui es in coelis, as pronounced by the Italian peasant-priest. And so on.

One of the most touching episodes in the book is that of the parting between the Old Missionary and the Jesuit, Father Jerome, a man of noble type. They separated in the spirit of Abraham and Lot, the one at the head of his Protestant converts, the other at the head of his Catholics.

Halfway across, a long line of men and women and cattle where moving slowly westward through the heavy sand: the tall form of the Old Missionary in front, hand in hand with his little girl. When they came to the shallow channel, we saw a group run forward and try to raise him up, in order to carry him over. But he refused, and lifting his child in his arms, stepped into the stream. As he reached the middle, the rays of the setting sun flashed across the water to us, throwing a glory around the grand gaunt figure erect under its burden. The pilgrim band slowly filed through what seemed a river of light. When their feet touched the dry expanse of sand on the other side, they raised the Evening Hymn to a plaintive Bengali air. Then a little later the whole multitude burst with the triumphant thanksgiving of the Old Hundredth Psalm, as they began to ascend the steep distant bank. We silently watched the last of them disappear under the jungle which fringed its high ridge, already fading into the night. On turning round I saw Father Jerome rising from his knees at the further end of the veranda. His eyes were filled with tears but there is one character among them all whose outlook on the universe romains for ever unaffected by the wrangling of the creeds. He is only faintly sketched by Mr. Ormiston, who, however, could have drawn him firmly and incisively enough if the picture had been needed. We mean the Brahman thinker, whose philosophy is his religion. To him revelations, incarnations, images of the gods, religious rites, are merely expedient things—useful to the untaught, unimaginative, irreflective multitude, useful as symbols, though material and crude; but to him, the thinker, all "Maya" illusion. We have known many of the stamp of Mr. Ormiston's Brahman Pundit. There are none so interesting and impressive among the children of men.

M. Jules Roche, who has made himself an authority upon the statistics of the French and German Armies, and has been reporter upon the French military budget, turning to the British Army, has given the readers of the *France Militaire* some account of its constitution and character. Having dealt with its financial aspects, he turns to the question of its strength. Here, of necessity, he discovers that, compared with the armies of France and Germany, ours is very costly. In either country, he says, our military expenditure would give an effective of something like 400,000 men, so that the British Army is twenty-five onthirty per cent. more costly than the French or German—an inevitable result of its voluntary character. We have discovered, says M. Roche, that our forces are insufficient, and during the late electoral campaign it was generally felt that the first duty of the new Parliament would be to strengthen them. This is a problem, but he pays us the compliment of saying that when a problem is set before us it is our habit to solve it. One thing is certain, he concludes; it is that among the systems of military organisations possible or known there is one the English, like the practical people they are, will assuredly not adopt, and that is the military system of the French.

MR. SPURGEON'S WIT AND WISDOM.

Mr. Williams has in his "Reminiscences of Spurgeon furnished some recollections of his deceased friend and fellow-worker which will be welcome to a wide circle of readers. His chapters represent Mr. Spurgeon "in his habit as he lived," show him in his peaceful, happy home, take us with him in his pleasant rambles in his favourite country of Surrey, and preserve not a few anecdotes and wise and witty sayings which are eminently characteristic of that famous preacher. Nothing is perhaps more striking in the portrait thus sketched than the essentially cheerful nature of the man, his "bright and sunny disposition," as Mr. Williams expresses it. There was no narrow asceticism in Mr. Spurgeon's nature, and he made no secret of the fact that it was to this that he attributed no small part of his great power and influence. He agreed with the writer who said that "horrors are a poor bait," and who was of opinion that the world would never be converted until Christians cry less and laugh and sing more. This spirit reveals itself in his lament that the Evangelicals are not so careful as the Ritualists in making, as someone has put it, "God's acre beautiful." "You can always tell," he once regretfully observed, "whether the incumbent of a church is Ritualistic or Evangelical by the way the church and churchyard are kept." His wise wit is familiar to all readers of his "Salt-Cellars," and is indeed to be found in all his published writings. It shows itself perhaps most conspicuously in his homely counsels to students, of which Mr. Williams has gathered many samples. "Put plenty into your sermons, gentlemen," he once observed. "After hearing some discourses I have been reminded of the requests of the farmer's boy; "Missus, I wish you would let that chicken run through this broth once more." Again, "Long prayers injure prayer meetings; fancy a man praying for twenty minutes and then asking God to forgive his shortcomings." Here are specimens which will remind readers of the examples of "absent-mindedness" furnished by the correspondents of our contemporary "The Spectator."

LOOK TO YOUR TEXTS.

Mind you avoid inappropriate texts. One brother preached on the loss of a ship with all hands on board from "So he bringeth them to their desired haven," and another returning from his marriage holiday "The troubles of my heart are enlarged. Oh! bring me out of my distresses."

FURTHER HINTS.

Mind your illustrations are correct. It will never do to describe Noah as one did, sitting outside the ark reading his Bible—always get the true meaning of a text. One local preacher took "He for our profit," and preached on "The prophetical office of Christ." Mind your figures of speech are not cracked. Don't talk like the brother who said "I fly from star to star, from cherry-beam to cherry-beam." Get amongst your people, or somebody may be saying of you as one old lady said of her minister, that he was invisible all the week and incomprehensible on Sundays. Shun all affectation in the pulpit, and mind you never get into the goody-goody style. One of this sort said, "I was reading this morning in dear Hebrews." Mind the theme of your sermon suits yourself. A beardless boy should not preach from "I have been young and now am old!" Keep to your topic; you can't have every subject in one discourse. Some put too much into a sermon; it's a field of corn, not bread. Don't imitate the peculiarities of great preachers. Thomas Binney used to pull his thoughts out of the palm of his left hand with two fingers, and very wonderful thoughts they often were. The students of New College, who often heard him, used to try the same dodge, but, most of them found the palm of their hand had nothing in it, and so they looked rather ridiculous. Seek to develop your whole character. A student who grows lopsided will never make an all-round minister. Be careful of your emphasis. One read, "He said unto his sons saddle me the ass; so they saddled *him*." Keep from wandering in your preaching. "I am wandering in my mind," said one. "Well," said a friend, "you won't have far to go." some preachers have no settled doctrine. When I was at Pompeii I saw a God-smith's shop. He had several statues finished up to the face; the faces of these were in the adjoining room to suit purchasers.

Occasionally his wit took a lighter and more playful turn. "I did not see you at Conference," he remarked to one. "No, sir, I came up in the night." "Oh, you are like Jonah's gourd, then. I hope you won't perish in a night." Again, "I don't like dancing. It was through a dance that the first Baptist minister lost his head, and I may well be afraid of it." Of an orator who had not the art of the homely style, he said: "He pays out sovereigns occasionally, but he has not fourpenny bits for ordinary use." One capital story—illustrating the necessity of allowing for dulness of comprehension in your hearers—belongs, if Mr. Williams is not mistaken to the Spurgeon repertory, though it has lately found its way into the memoirs of a great dignitary of the Church. It is that of an old farmer who, after listening with all the intelligence and attention he was master of to a discourse on the text "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God," said to the preacher, "I belive there is a God after all, though your sermon was very clever." It may encourage diffident speakers to learn that one day when Mr. Williams said to his friend "Shall I ever get over my terrible nervousness before going into the pulpit?" he received the answer, "If ever you do, your power will be gone. I suffer from it, and always have done, as no tongue can tell." Here is an anecdote of a distinguished member of Mr. Spurgeon's congregation:

RUSKIN AND SPURGEON.

John Ruskin, when he lived at Dulwich, attended the Tabernacle. Mr. Spurgeon was not the man to be in the least affected by the presence of either men of letters, philosophers, statesmen, noblemen, or even kings and queens, and in turn he had them all to bear him. John Ruskin was a devoted attendant upon his ministry for years, and occasionally visited Mr. Spurgeon at his house. The pastor, when going over his valuable and extensive library of scientific, historical, and poetical books, which adorn the shelves of his beautiful drawing-room, pointed out to me a first edition of Ruskin's works, worth, he said, about 30l., and which he had received as a gift from the author. The two men, however, as the reader may easily imagine, were far from being in agreement upon many matters. Upon one occasion Mr. Ruskin told him he was fitted for something far better than constantly preaching to "that herd at Newington." This roused the preacher's righteous ire.

The biographer tells us that in one volume of Mr. Spurgeon's writings he has counted half-a-dozen apt quotations from Ruskin. In speaking of the variety of experiences that may come to a preacher, Mr. Spurgeon once related to his biographer the following anecdote

CYCLING NOTES.

I was out riding lately with a friend who was mounted on a brand-new 28lb. machine geared to 72. The roads were extremely hilly, but he rode all the inclines with little effort, and seemed so well pleased with the machine that I make no doubt he will order a 72 gear for the next one he buys. This is a very common mistake; most cyclists imagine that if a high-geared machine seems to go well uphill on the first trial (and it almost always does) it is safe to order a similar gear for general riding. As a matter of fact, it would take a tremendous gear on an abnormal hill to make any easily perceptible difference in such a trial. It is in the long run that too big a gear will tell. A succession of heavy hills on an extended ride, or a pitiless head wind blowing for mile after mile, will considerably enlighten the rider as to the real capacity for causing trouble possessed by the very gear that ran as smoothly as oil up the big hill he selected to test it. And a light road-racer with road-racing gear will prove a much harder running mount for the winter months than a machine of reasonable weight geared to 60.

Lady cyclists who use the fashionable wide skirt occasionally for town riding and have been troubled by its superfluous draperies may be glad to hear of a method of temporarily adapting it to cycling use. The idea is very simple—only an elastic strap fastened from side to side of the back width with safety-pins, holding the skirt in place. Ladies who wear rational dress are often troubled by the tendency which their coats or knee-skirts exhibit towards flying up when riding. Weights are not of much good in this case; and the plan of fastening the tunic to the knicker does not work well either, as the knicker is dragged up out of place. The best way is to make a tiny invisible buttonhole in the front of each knicker, pass a piece of hat elastic through this, and secure it at one end to the tunic and at the other to the top of the stocking.

I have often remarked upon the danger of ordinary child-carriers, which are liable to cause terrible accidents if anything in the front part of the machine gives way. It is evident that the same idea is gaining ground in America, for a new type of child-carrier has been invented there, designed to obviate the extreme danger of the front seat. The new carrier is placed at the back of the machine, and is screwed firmly by means of steel rods to the back stays, the occupant facing backwards. Of course this carrier is only meant for children old enough to keep their seats without attention. It is, I should think, safer on the whole than the front seat; but there would be considerable difficulty in the matter of dismounting for the cyclist who adopted it. I do not fancy a really safe child-carrier can be constructed for the modern safety.

There are a great many men just at present who have been saddled with the thankless task of choosing a machine for some fair friend. My advice is to avoid this duty if possible, as the average lady cyclist has an annoying way of calling the original purchaser to account for all subsequent defects in or accidents to her machine. If the work is undertaken, however, the buyer should try and adapt the purchase as far as possible to the physique of the fair cyclist. If she is strong and likely to make a good rider, do not give her less than a 56 gear; and make sure that her machine is not one of the numerous class of ladies' safeties that decline to run steadily at speed. If she is delicate, regards her bicycle as a toy, and is supremely anxious to look as well as possible, pick her out a featherweight, with 52 gear and 5½in. or 6in. cranks, place her well forward on it, with handles an inch or two above the level of the saddle, and see that her stretch is not too short.

Here is a fact for the digestion of those imprudent cyclists who think it well to save money by having inferior or little-known tyres fitted to their machines. There is a certain set of traders who spend time buying up old rubber of every kind—old goloshes, door-buffers, mats, hose pipes—anything, in fact, and selling it to manufacturers, who reduce it all to shreds, and therewith make a compound that bears the same relation to good rubber as shoddy does to new all-wool cloth. This material is used in the composition of cheap tyres, which are got up to look as like as possible to some of the leading makes, being sometimes even stamped with a name that looks at first sight very like a famous one, and are then fitted to cheap and nasty bicycles meant to catch the unwary purchaser.

A Manchester correspondent says:—It is pleasant to think that with the great increase of cycling a larger number than in any former season will be tempted to try the delights of winter riding. It is a matter for surprise that some of the clubs do not venture the experiment of winter fixtures. In one or two cases their outdoor programme ended with the last Saturday in August, although the majority took runs during the following month. But not one-third of the clubs of the district have fixtures in October. Among the hardy few who have I may name the Manchester lady cyclists, whose energy in this, as in several other matters, is worthy of imitation. So far as I am aware, only one of the summer clubs has an official run in November and that is the Broughton Congregational. I have had occasion to comment on the enterprise of this club in the matter of exploration. The members are few in number. They do not foster path racing or pretend to any great form on the road, but they have one riding rule which they have found to work admirably in practice. When once a run is started no pause is permitted for any kind of drink, alcoholic or otherwise, although stoppages to examine places of interest or to study the landscape from some point of vantage are encouraged.

It seems (a Paris correspondent says) that the King of Portugal dreads the French journals. Orders have been given to the servants at the Hotel Bristol, where he stays, to make no communication about his Majesty to any one coming from a newspaper. The wonder is, since he sets such store on privacy, that he allows himself to be guarded by a pair of smart detectives. They went to the Hotel Bristol on cycles, having been summoned by telephone. When the King went out for his early morning stroll they followed on foot pushing their machines along. King Carlos is in the habit of rising at dawn, and even earlier. He was up and about the Boulevards at the busiest hours—that is to say, between six and nine. He is amiable-looking, fair-faced, and his figure, hair, and complexion show German blood.

Many whose wanderings are confined to North or Central Cheshire have never heard of Woore, and, oddly enough, I have come across people in the place itself who do not know exactly where it is. Some of them think they live in Staffordshire, and their letters are addressed "Woore, Stafford." But the whole of Woore is in Shropshire, near the end of a small arm of that county which protrudes towards the north-east, as Cheshire does at Woodhead. The village is a favourite resort of wheelmen from the Potteries, who find a hearty welcome at the Swan, a house that flourished in the coaching days.

Woore may be reached from Manchester by either Crewe or Nantwich, or by both, for many men prefer to go to Nantwich, by way of Alderly, Cheiford, and Crewe. This is a good autumn route for such as love the soft brown of the leaf-drifts by the roadside. Let the rider imagine himself at Nantwich, in the place the natives call the Square. To find my road he must face southwards and proceed along the main street as far as the Fleece, there turning to the left. On coming to a level crossing a mile or so out of the town pass over it, and bear to the right. In less than two miles the road forks, and the more eastern branch must be chosen. It passes the Boar's Head, commodious wayside inn nicely situated at the of a lane. This is in the parish of Walgherton pronunciation of the name of which the "h" and the "g" made soft. The road beties which grow as we proceed. To Doddington Park, paled in with a plemented at first by hedgerows so they hide whatever is beyond. of the second lane on the left woodland, and anyone who to look for it can obtain a ddington Castle, long demodern hall in which the

d just after passing pretty sight arrested by. A fawn was me before I saw l, and stood for ers in parched h his graceful he bounded by the sound was doubtrom the se- along the may be seen and some and three r margin. eir heads past in of wind aware le them only watch- stant rich- and- be- top ck- at

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 25th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Disease with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int. se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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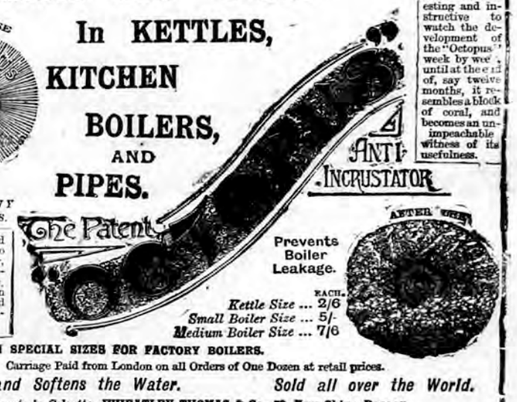
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.


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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
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S. & H. HARRIS.
HARRIS'S Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff brush, then use the other part of the Brush and in a few minutes a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste.
This Compound is unsurpassed for Brass, Copper, Tin, Leather, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses, Windows, Harness, Saddlery, Boots, Shoes, Carriage Lamps, Bits, Spurs, Stirrups, Steel, Iron, Fenders, Fire Irons, Grates, Marble, Oilcloth, Paint, Varnish, Furniture, Pianos, Bicycles, Tricycles, Cycle Lamps, Cycle Bells, Cycle Cranks, Cycle Handles, Cycle Saddles, Cycle Pedals, Cycle Wheels, Cycle Frames, Cycle Forks, Cycle Chains, Cycle Tyres, Cycle Rims, Cycle Spokes, Cycle Hubs, Cycle Axles, Cycle Bearings, Cycle Brakes, Cycle Gears, Cycle Sprockets, Cycle Chainwheels, Cycle Crankshafts, Cycle Pedals, Cycle Saddles, Cycle Handlebars, Cycle Stems, Cycle Forks, Cycle Frames, Cycle Wheels

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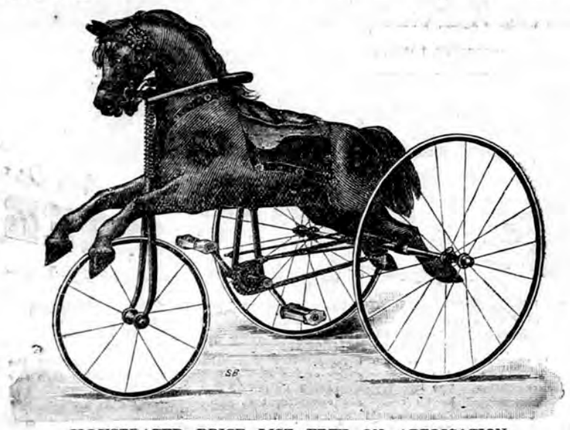

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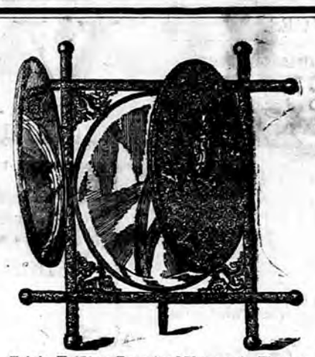

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